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# WEEKLY PEOPLE

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## A SUCCESS

THE WORDS THAT FITTINGLY DESCRIBE THE DAILY PEOPLE FESTIVAL.

Attendance Believed to Exceed Previous Occasions—Much Enthusiasm Manifested—Musical Programme Splendidly Rendered—Bazaar Well Patronized.

Three times three for the S. L. P. And its bold and fearless press. There's no doubt the proletariat turned out to uphold its class-consciousness.

This may not be good poetry, but it is the fact regarding the attendance at The Daily People Festival in Grand Central Palace yesterday. The spacious hall was well filled, and the box receipts showed no diminution in the attendance of previous festivals. In fact, it is believed that the final count will show that numerically the festival surpassed all records.

By a happy thought of the committee in charge, the musical program was opened and closed with the playing of the "Marseillaise." It served to put the audience in an enthusiastic and appreciative mood at the beginning, and closed the concert amid loud applause at the end.

The performance of Franz Kaltenborn's orchestra was excellent. The many numbers were finely rendered, and Kaltenborn again showed himself a master of his men and his art. Especially good was the rendition of the exquisite compositions for string orchestra, "Genuis Loci" and "Alice Around the Trap." The latter piece especially, with its music descriptive of mice scampering about a trap until caught, won an encore. So also did Kaltenborn's solo, "Adagio and Perpetuum Mobile," which was played with consummate technical skill and a fine musical touch. As the encore Kaltenborn played a "Berceuse" by Oberthier, with harp accompaniment. Heed's trumpet solo, "Cavatina Robert," earned the soloist much applause, to which he responded with the "Lost Chord."

What with the splendid work done in the profound Liszt "Rhapsody, No. 12," the majestic and imposing Wagner numbers and the varied and contrasting pieces in miniature in the Tchaikowsky suite, "The Nut Cracker," the concert was most enjoyable.

After the concert the vaudeville performance occurred. The audience screamed with laughter over the eccentric comedy acrobatic act of Bush and Gordon and enjoyed thoroughly the clever novelty juggling act of John Le Clair.

Then came the bazaar and the ball. The great gathering crowded the large hall room and made dancing difficult at times.

The scene of activity displayed along the line of booths which comprised the bazaar was, to say the least, inspiring. It showed that the large numbers who gathered about each table and eagerly bid in good natured competition for the various articles held up for sale were well disposed to be generous with the contents of their pocketbooks in support of the grand cause for which the affair was held.

Many and varied were the presents which had been received for this department, ranging all the way from the valuable oil painting of Comrade DeLeon, painted by Comrade Precht especially for the fair, to the tiniest articles of useful or ornamental value. A large sum of money was realized from the sale of these presents.

Late in the evening many hundreds of young people who had not been at the concert came flocking in to attend the ball and enjoy the fascinating pastime of gliding over the well-waxed floor to the enlivening strains of the music rendered by Musical Alliance, L. A. 1025, S. T. and L. A.

Up to the hour of going to press the attendance was said to be even greater than that of any previous year.

Comrade Picquart, who among other specimens of his clever work, presented a drawing showing a kangaroo having a pleasant dream about the death of the Socialist Labor Party on election night, and on the other side a cartoon waking up and finding to his horror that it was more alive than ever, can now proceed to draw another cartoon of the kang who dreamed last night that The Daily People Festival was going to be a failure and woke up this morning to find that it was the biggest success yet.

Some comrades present from out of town, who had never witnessed such an affair, were so pleased with what they saw there that they were lavish in their encomiums upon the virility and enthusiasm displayed by the members and adherents of the "unkillable" S. L. P. in the way in which all, male and female alike, rallied to the support of the Party and the Party press on this occasion.

Hurrah for the immortal S. L. P. The Festival is over. The Festival was a success. Now everybody prepare for a grand masque and civic ball to be held by Section New York in the Grand Central Palace on Saturday, December 20, 1902.

## A VERIFICATION

Of S. L. P. Criticism and Tactics From Sweden—A Stockholm Letter.

An article on the tactics of the Swedish Social Democratic Party, in compromising with the "left" in the elections for Riksdag members, has appeared in The People from the pen of Victor Funke.

In order to show still more the tendencies of the Swedish Social Democratic Party in its political and union actions, it will probably be interesting to tell about a new thing which recently happened in this party.

The Swedish S. D. P. is known to have formerly been a revolutionary and class-conscious party of the workers. The organ of the party, while so constituted, branded political "deals" in a sharp and expressive manner; but as is, probably, well known to People readers, it did not maintain its position on that good point. The party, as a consequence, continued to fall strictly to represent the working class and became a distinguished Kangaroo party.

Victor Funke has shown in the article referred to above, its conduct on election day. He has shown how the party leaders, instead of having straight Socialist tickets in the field, compromised with the capitalist and middle class, in order to secure another seat in the Second Chamber, thereby prolonging the lives of both the Liberal and "Reform" parties. This is evidence sufficient to demonstrate that the Swedish S. D. P. is not a class-conscious organization.

The lookout at the Separator works, after the General Strike for universal suffrage is probably also well known to The People readers. They are most likely aware how the leaders commanded the workers to return and work with scabs, after they had fought nearly two months, and the resources of the Swedish workers had not been pressed into service by the leaders.

The Swedish Iron and Metal Workers is the greatest union in Sweden. Its chairman and leader is E. Blomberg, who was formerly a member of the Swedish S. D. P.'s executive committee, but who resigned this political "job" to become more "free" in leading his union, with its 15,000 members. This union is not affiliated with the "Lands organization," consisting of various trade unions and organized for mutual aid and protection.

Blomberg's reason for working class betterment. Its reason is that it will not receive the full value of the sacrifices it would have to make if it affiliated with the land organization.

This union has thus proven itself to be selfish and organized for its craft only, i. e., a type of Swedish pure and simple.

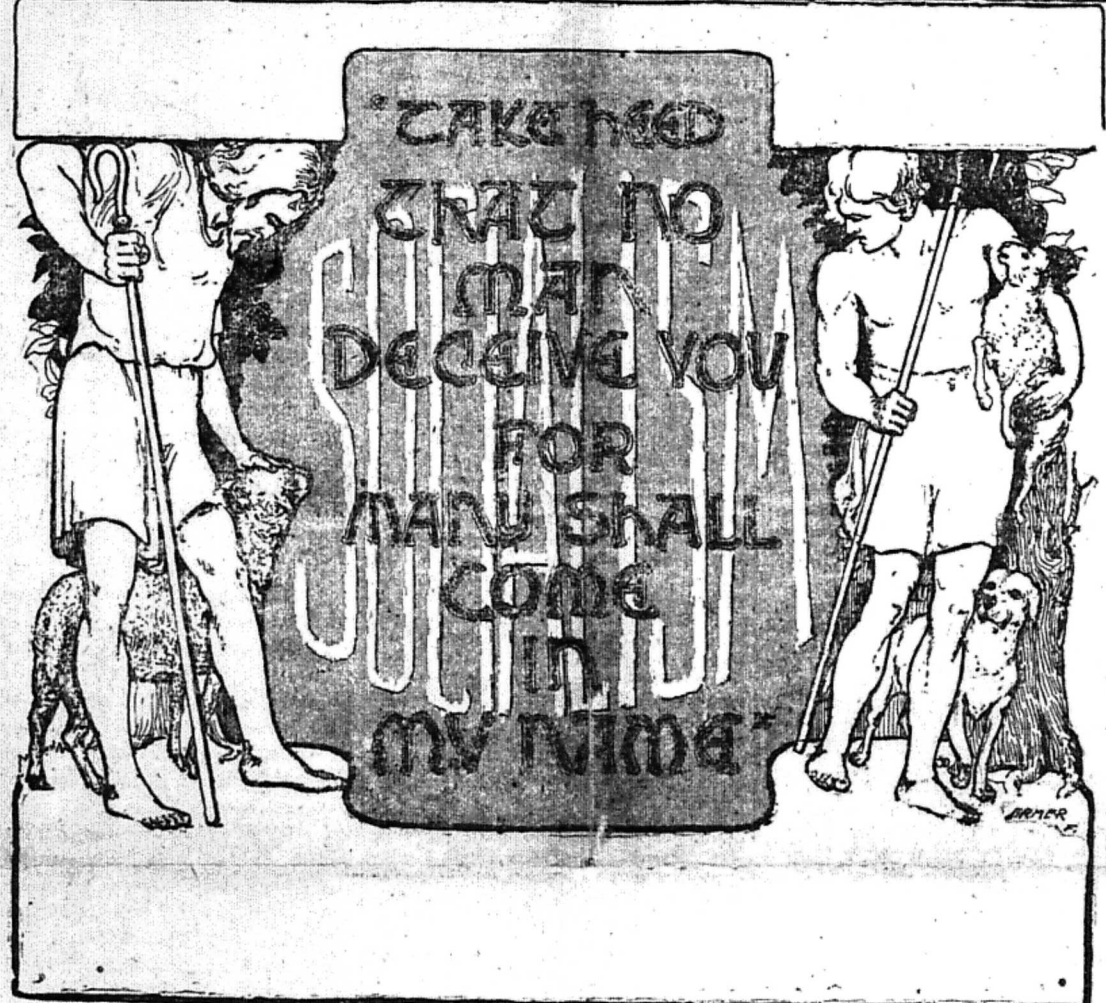
The above-mentioned Blomberg was nominated as a candidate for the Riksdag by the "left," which is about the same as when a Socialist is nominated on a Democratic ticket in the United States. One of the "Liberal" papers gave Blomberg a very good reputation: "He is a very circumspect and careful union leader." How "circumspect and careful" Blomberg is may be judged from his actions in the Separator lock-out. Blomberg knew long in advance of its publication that the resolution ordering Separator men back to work was going to be issued; yet he took no steps to oppose the nefarious scheme nor acquainted his followers with the dangers which threatened them. The extent of this action may be judged from the fact that the machinists and metal workers were deeply concerned.

Now, this will be sufficient to understand the "class consciousness" of such a leader, further investigation is unnecessary. But the above related facts form a striking commentary, for the good reason that one must become suspicious, if not at all convinced, when stumbling over such wrongdoing on the part of the leaders of the Swedish movement. But it may probably be said that the S. L. P. and its fraternalists here of ten make serious charges against other party leaders. Yes; they do; but they always prove the truth of their charge.

The truth of my charge against Blomberg is that he is not a class-conscious Socialist and fit to be the leader of a union will, I suppose, be proven by the following.

A member of the Iron and Metal Workers union, Avid Bjorklund, who has been reputed to be an obedient union worker, a Mathusian and not a Socialist, and last, but not least, the right hand man of Blomberg, demanded at a recent meeting that there be "no politics in the union." He was one of the men who defended Blomberg in his action at the Separator works; and he has always claimed that unionism and politics should be separated. This trampling on and ignoring of class-conscious principles and conduct can be easily traced to Ernest Blomberg. Blomberg's action in making the Swedish Iron and Metal Workers Union a pure and simple union, in order that he may or may not be a Social Democrat, is further proof. And as Blomberg did not make any protest to his Calvin's demand, he is, no doubt, a "circumspect and careful union leader." Thus I have the disputable honor to introduce to American readers the type of Swedish Social Democrat and "union" leader, a freak, in Ernest Blomberg.

These "leaders" are but obeying their traitorous instincts when they call down the Socialist Labor Party and its class-conscious tactics on one hand, and sympathize with the "Socialist" decoy and kangaroo party in the United States on the other. But the time will come surely when capitalism will drive the workers in Sweden to class-conscious action once more. H. T. B. Stockholm, Sweden, Nov. 9.



## ST. LOUIS CAMPAIGN

Report of the Committee Having It in Charge—The Class-Conscious Vote.

To the Members of Section St. Louis, Mo., S. L. P.:

Your committee elected May 23 to conduct the campaign of the S. L. P. in the city of St. Louis, has fulfilled its duties and begs leave to submit the following as its final report.

Your committee knowing that the real cause of our slavery is the ignorance of the working class as to its economic condition and of the means to be employed in securing economic freedom, sought, in various ways, to conduct a campaign of education, with the end in view of planting seed that will bear revolutionary fruit.

To counteract the effect of the capitalist newspaper with their glowing accounts of prosperity and splendid opportunities ahead for the American workingman, we have since the beginning of the campaign distributed free nearly twelve thousand copies of The Weekly People, besides 360 copies of the Arbeiter Zeitung, that those who have read of prosperity may learn that it is not for us, but for our masters; and that the share of prosperity that falls to the working class consists of the loss of life and limb, while working in the mines, factories and on the railroads, producing the wealth with which our masters have such a good time.

We have held nearly sixty agitation meetings in the city, mostly outdoor; besides assisting the State Committee at meeting in St. Charles, Mo. Over 400 copies of "What Means This Strike?" were disposed of at our agitation meetings, besides various other works on Socialism, and in round numbers about 10,000 leaflets, such as "A Plain Statement of Facts," "Old and New Trade Unionism," "Manifesto of the S. T. & L. A.," "Difference Between the Socialist Labor Party and the Social Democratic Party," were distributed free.

One incident which goes to show with what vigor the work of agitation was carried on cannot be overlooked in making this report. It was the complete routing of the Kangs, who had been holding meetings on Thirteenth and Franklin streets, on Saturday nights.

Your committee decided to hold meetings on the same corner on Wednesday nights, but either by design of the Kangs, or a strange coincidence, they—the Kangs—also came

## MASSACHUSETTS VOTE

It Will Stand the Stress and Storm of Capitalist Party Gyration.

Boston, Mass., Nov. 28.—The State election of 1902 in Massachusetts is now recorded history. The Socialist Labor Party in its literature and through its public speakers, maintained an aggressive attitude throughout the entire campaign. Our candidates invariably warned the audience not to vote for the Socialist Labor Party candidates unless they understood the principles upon which the party is founded. In view of this fact it is safe to assert that at least 90 per cent. of the S. L. P. vote in this State is a class-conscious vote, a vote that will stand all storm and stress that may be encountered from the various gyrations of the capitalist and middle class parties, under the head of the latter we may class the "Socialist" party.

I am not a prophet nor the son of a prophet, yet I venture to assert that the "Socialist" party will never stand the pressure that will be brought against it by the very elements that it has courted, namely the middle class elements. The spirit of the latter will invade its councils and must be heard. The small percentage of militant class-conscious Socialists must submit to the majority, if not, they will necessarily be supporting a movement that has all the earmarks of the late Populist movement without the financial backing the latter possessed.

I have no doubt the Presidential campaign of 1904 will bring forth a candidate and principles that will entirely obliterate the so-called "Socialist" vote.

Below is the official vote.

For governor, Michael T. Berry, Haverhill, 6079; lieutenant governor, Thomas F. Brennan, Salem, 5393; secretary of State, Jeremiah O'Flaherty, Abington, 7600; auditor, Charles Stoeber, Adams, 7461; attorney general, John A. Henley, Lynn, 7103; for representatives in the fifty-eighth congress, fifth district, Joseph Youngjohns, Lowell, 253; seventh district, Frank B. Jordan, Lynn, 814; eighth district, Charles A. Johnson, Somerville, 614; fourteenth district, Jeremiah Devine, Abington, 460; for senators in the general court, first Essex district, Michael Tracy, Lynn, 211; fifth Essex district, John Howard, Lawrence, 182; fourth Middlesex district, Charles H. Chabot, Everett, 191; Middlesex and Essex district, Peter Neilson, Woburn, 319.

M. D. U.

## HALLELUJAH IT'S DONE

This Is What Holyoke Citizens May Shout, "If" Nothing Happens. Special to The Daily People.

Holyoke, Mass., Nov. 22.—On and after December 15, 1902, the citizens of Holyoke may stand under the electric lights and shout, "Glory Hallelujah! it's done." After a struggle of over six years "we" may look up into "our" own municipal lights and wonder what we have accomplished.

On that day the city assumes ownership of the electric light and gas plants of the Holyoke Waterpower Company by paying over to that company the sum of \$720,000 in cash.

The history of this movement, ushered in by advocates of municipal ownership, is interesting enough to go on record for future use. In 1891 the Massachusetts Legislature adopted a law known as chapter 370 of the Acts of 1891. This law permits cities and towns to go into the business of generating light and power by gas and electricity, but they must buy or lease any private plants that may then be in operation in their respective towns or cities. The law also prescribes that said towns or cities must adopt such a plan by a two-thirds majority of their town or city governments in two consecutive years, which must be ratified by a majority vote of the citizens in a special or regular election. All this rigmarole was gone through with in Holyoke in 1896 and in 1897, and was then ratified by a majority vote of the citizens.

Some of the big Moguls in the city, however, were not satisfied with the vote, charging that the citizens did not know what they had voted for. Thereupon a special election was had and the people again voted in favor of it. The city had valued the plants of the Waterpower Company at \$450,000 for taxation and was willing to pay that amount, but the company claimed that their plants were worth \$1,000,000. The new law provides that in such a dispute the case is to be tried by a commission appointed by the supreme judicial court of the State, whose findings are binding on both parties.

The legal costs of this case have been over \$100,000 to the city, and the court now decides that the cost of the plants is to be \$720,000. The city has issued 30-year bonds at 3 1/2 per cent. interest, and will commence business on December 15.

The plants comprise land, buildings, machinery, tools, materials and waterpower. The gas plant consists of a water gas plant of 700,000 cubic feet per 24 hours capacity, and a coal gas plant of 600,000 cubic feet capacity.

There are thirty-three miles of gas mains and six miles of service pipe. The electric plant contains twenty-one arc dynamos and two incandescent dynamos, etc. The water-power consists of sixteen mill-power, which is equal to 1050 horse-power, for which the city pays an annual rent of \$24,000.

It is estimated that the city will have to make an annual profit of \$98,000 to pay expenses. The law provides that the plants must be run at cost.

Strange to say, this beautiful picture of municipalization is sadly marred by the platform adopted by the Cheap John party, known this year as the "Socialist" party. This freak crowd is opposed to the plan because the lights will cost too much.

In their platform they also advocate cheap wood and coal stations to be run by the city. Now, it so happens that our Board of Aldermen, during the coal strike, ordered the Board of Public Works to establish a cheap wood yard for the benefit of poor people. Said board thereupon purchased 700 cords of wood and sold it at \$7 per cord, cost price. They still have the wood on hand, as nobody wants it, because private dealers are selling it cheaper than the city. The Cheap Johns also want cheap medicine for nothing at the almshouse. Then they want cheap beer; they want the city to run the saloons at cost, and that certainly can mean nothing else than one cent per schooner. Some years ago this crowd had a private saloon at which beer was sold at three glasses for ten cents and they made big profits. By cutting out the profit it most likely will reduce the cost per schooner to one cent.

A splendid meeting was held by the Firemen's Union at Hibernian Hall on Tuesday last. The hall was crowded to listen to a debate between F. J. O'Connor, a cigar manufacturer, and our own Comrade Henry St. Cyr—the subject under debate being, "Are Strikes and Boycotts Sufficient for Labor Organizations to Emancipate Themselves With."

Mr. O'Connor is a young man and his knowledge upon the labor question consists mainly of the reading of pure and simple trades union journals, and his talk was accordingly. Comrade St. Cyr is also a young man, but his knowledge is of the deeper kind instilled by the Socialist Labor Party literature.

Comrade St. Cyr did quite well, but in his anxiety to cover the subject completely he rather missed his direct attack upon the subject. There was no vote taken and the sentiment seemed divided. The firemen have voted to have one open meeting for just such discussions every month and no doubt will invite our speakers again.

M. Ruther.

## THE LABEL FETTER

CIGAR MAKING MACHINERY IS DESTROYING ITS INFLUENCE.

The Label Is Aimed at Distribution of Products, While It Is Their Production That Concerns the Workers—The Label Cannot Kill the Machine.

Pure and simple trades unionism has perhaps expended more time, money, and effort on "label agitation" than on any one other thing that it considers necessary to its existence. Despite this, the condition of the workers in union label shops is not one whit better than in the non-union shops. In fact conditions in the label are generally worse than in the non-label places. In the union shops the label is the accompaniment of the "agreements," by which the workers are sold into bondage for stated periods. It is the seal of labor, on the nefarious document that hamstringing the workers.

No intelligent workman considers the label as a working class weapon. It is labor's stamp on a product which is stolen from it, and in which it has no interest. The sole object of it is to control distribution in the interest of the boss. That the label has no effect on wages is shown by the fact that wages are as good in non-union shops as in union label shops, while conditions are often better in the non-union places, nefarious "arguments" not playing any part in them.

It is not the label, it is not pure and simple trades unionism that determines wages, but the cost of production and maintenance of the worker. The "label" is not only a puny and unimportant weapon, but it is one that creates selfishness among the workers. The union cigarmaker wants every other union man to smoke only "blue label" cigars, but ten to one there is no union label in his hat, on his clothing or on his shoes, while in everything else price, not unionism, determines his purchase. So true is this that the high and mighty delegates of central trades union bodies have been found minus the label on all of their wearing apparel.

Just at present an interesting development in the cigar-making industry in this city shows the impotency of the label as a factor in distribution. All New-Yorkers are familiar with the chain of cigar stores under one management now reaching over the city, and to which new links are being added daily. The strength of these stores lies in their ability to undersell all competitors in the popular brands of cigars. They not only undersell them, but give coupons, a certain number of which entitle the holder to a variety of articles. Wherever one of these stores is established the "independent" retailers drop off, silently, like dead leaves from a tree.

That the combination stores are able to undersell the others is not because they have discovered some new and secret method of distribution. No. It is because the parent company owns large factories, in which cigars are turned out by machinery, the same as pies or toothpicks. This is a condition against which the label is powerless.

All that the label can do is really to keep on the development. The only manufacturer that the label can effectively reach is the little man who himself works at the bench and who belongs to the union. He is the victim of labelism, and this is about the way it works, according to one of the victims, who told his story to a Daily People reporter.

This man has a small shop where he makes cigars. He does not retail any. His customers are druggists, saloon keepers, grocers and the like. His customers buy of him only enough goods to supply the demand for the label article. It must be remembered that the label agitators do not insist that a dealer shall sell label goods only. They are satisfied provided he keeps some that bear the label. The dealer also buys from the big concerns. They throw in such things as show cases, lighters, and a few hundred cigars extra now and then. A box or two of label goods is kept for the "crank" who may happen to ask for them. The union man cigar manufacturer mentioned above thought that he could market his wares just as well without the label, and as the union assessments ate into his profits he gave up the union and tried his new tactics. At first the dealers did not miss the band of blue, but their "crank" customer did, and in order to hold his little trade the little manufacturer had to pay back dues, assessments, etc., and get back into the union again. The fact that there is less and less demand for his produce he attributes to the fact that even the label "cranks" are smoking the scab product. He acknowledges that the "two-for-five" of the trust, so far as quality is concerned is equal to his cigar that cannot be sold for less than five cents.

Several small dealers who had been able to purchase from the parent of the retail company a certain popular brand at a figure that enabled them to retail as cheaply as the "trust" stores were surprised last week to find that the wholesale price to them—had been advanced \$4 per thousand. One of the dealers when asked if the label would be of use to him answered that a label "crank" was a curiosity to him. He thought that the only way to fight the trust was by buying goods from the tenement sweatshops.

The label is a fetter which the material facts of the industrial development will soon place in limbo where rest a lot of superstitions which were more reasonable in their day.

REMEMBER  
"MOZLE"  
CIGARETTES



## AN IDEAL CANDIDATE

## THE SCOTCH SOCIALIST PAPER DISSECTS BLACK OF THE I. L. P.

Expresses That Party and Certain "Labor" Papers to Be Instruments of the Capitalist Class—A Few Other Labor Fakirs.

The following from the "Socialist Monthly" of Edinburgh, Scotland, is of interest, as it shows the same conditions in the political line exist in Great Britain as in America:

It has always been our contention that the Independent Labor Party, so far from representing working class interests and aims, is merely one of the many bogus organizations whereby a wily and unscrupulous capitalism has sought to divert the proletarian from intelligent and class-conscious political action. And every day brings fresh proofs.

Over the whole history of this party, from its initiation in 1892 we find the trail of the Labor Misdemeanor. It is one long tale of intrigues with the bourgeoisie, deals with sham "labor" organizations and the unblinking sale of the fundamental and basic principles of Socialism. The memory of the worker is proverbially short, but not quite so unretentive as to forget the various treasuries of this party. We have never had even a half plausible explanation of the 1895 candidature of the I. L. P.; when we say a party barely three years old and with a trifling membership, running nearly thirty candidates at an expense of over \$5,000. Who was the paymaster on this occasion? Later on in 1896 we find them co-operating with the Anarchists at the International Socialist Congress, and giving their loyal support to Nieuwenhuis Malatesta & Co., in their attempt to disorganize the Socialist movement.

While pretending to believe in and work for Socialism, yet, when put to the test at the Workers Representation Conference in London, these "socialists" in a body, from their Mullah, J. Keir Hardie, down to the humblest and most ignorant delegate, voted against the resolution which sought to make the socialization of the means of life the basis of the projected Labor Party. In place of this, the only possible and logical aim of a Labor Party, they substituted mere "Labor Representation," leaving the "Labor Representatives" free to give their full support to capitalism and the robbery of the workers, and making the new party wide enough to include such tried "friends of labor" as John Burns, the advocate of rifle-duties, Ben Tillett, the Emigration Agent, and Shackleton, J. P., the defender and supporter of child labor. In short they helped to make a new weapon for capitalism in the shape of a bogus Labor Party.

While professing now to denounce the Education Bill, nevertheless, Mr. Hardie at Preston, where he stood as candidate for Parliament, supported denominational education and the government subsidy of voluntary schools, together with the establishment of a Catholic University. At North East Lanark, when Mr. R. Smilie stood as I. L. P. candidate, the same objectionable items were prominent in his programme, and the open alliance which took place between the I. L. P. and the capitalist United Irish League, although rightly protested against by the Irish Socialist Republican Party in manifesto, as a piece of unblinking treachery against International Socialism, has now become the order of the day. These instances which form a mere fraction of the evidence at hand serve to prove that the Independent Labor Party is merely a capitalist decoy which it is the duty of socialists to attack and expose.

But the other week we were brought face to face with a fresh example of an "Independent Labor" candidate, which for unblinking effrontery would be hard to beat. We refer to the candidature of Mr. W. F. Black for Dundee. The advent of this gentleman to the political arena is trumpeted in the "Labor Leader" of October 11th, as if a Messiah from Heaven had come down to rescue the Dundee workers from sin and misery. He has been termed by Mr. Hardie, "an ideal candidate." It will be well to look into this candidature and to examine Mr. W. F. Black's claims to the glowing eulogium which has been given him. In the article in question, we are told the whole history of the attempt to secure a labor candidate for Dundee. At first Mr. C. H. Jones of the A. S. E. was the chosen of the Central Committee. Mr. Barnes was seen to be so acceptable to capitalism that Sir John Lang, the present member, and the proprietor of the Dundee Advertiser and the People's Journal, practically promised to withdraw at the next election in his favor. Through the indiscretion of one of the organizers of the I. L. P. this arrangement came to naught. This gentleman instead of accepting Sir John's promised resignation as a graceful gift from the Liberal party to a most deserving client, went about bragging that the withdrawal was an I. L. P. victory, the great won by their bow and their spear, and that "the Liberals were to be taught a lesson." The natural result was that Sir John Lang, seeing the grievous ingratitude of his protegee, withdrew his promise. Consequently, Mr. Barnes' candidature for Dundee was no longer thought of, and he forthwith proceeded to insinuate himself into the confidence of the electors of the Hinchestown division of Glasgow.

However, Sir John has been brought to repent. Undoubtedly he sees that recent developments are pushing Labor Representation. Dundee is a large industrial centre and the workers there are becoming dimly aware through Taff Vale decisions and matters of that nature that all is not well at St. Stephens, and that Liberals as well as Tories are responsible for this condition of affairs. This old political hand although stricken with years, desires to hold out until a "suitable" representative can be found, one who will defend capitalist interests with the same fidelity as himself, and who will also be able himself to headwork the workers into regarding him as a friend and a saviour. A candidate on

the old orthodox Liberal lines is becoming increasingly dangerous. Capitalism must use a fatter and more alluring bait to catch the working class whale. And the search has been by no means fruitless. Sir John Lang has simply gone into the editorial rooms of one of his own papers and there he has called Mr. W. F. Black to take his place when he retires to a quiet life. The new I. L. P. candidate is, in short, a member of the editorial staff of the Liberal and capitalist People's Journal, where, we are told by the Labor Leader, he "occupies a position of trust and responsibility." We are also told in the same article, that in addition to his duties as writer of Liberal articles for the Journal this versatile champion of Labor, under the nom-de-plume of "Compo," sends contributions to the Labor Leader, which professes to regard Liberalism as an enemy. By the grace and favor of an influential Liberal politician, the owner and director of half a dozen Liberal papers, an "Independent Labor" candidate is to be foisted upon the workers of Dundee. But the disguise is too thin; the contrivance is too botched and clumsy to deceive any intelligent man. Meanwhile there remains for us the task of exposing indefatigably the party which lends itself with such treacherous regularity to the frauds and intrigues of the enemies of the working class.

## LIGHT IS BREAKING

"Every bad tendency will run its course, and Socialism will survive; then woe to the men whose petty interests, mean ambitions and vile intrigues may have for an instant arrested its progress and smirched its name."

Patton, Pa., Nov. 23.—The little kangs of Allegheny county, not having an official organ, are constantly harassing the loyal members of the S. L. P. with long letters, a sort of "fishy organs" for funds. In these letters they claim to tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, while the "DeLeonites" paper does nothing but "slander, abuse and vilify."

In their latest issue of the "fishy organ," on page four, appears the following:

"How will DeLeon condone the violation of the most cardinal principle of DeLeonism by Section Patton when it instructed one of its members, L. K. Christoff, to accept the position of delegate to the last Indianapolis convention of the United Mine Workers of America, which instructions he followed?"

"What influence was brought to bear to make Christoff change his mind within the last few weeks, up until which time he held that the position held by the S. C. and the S. L. P. of Pennsylvania was absolutely correct?"

When Comrade Christoff was going to the last national convention of the U. M. W. of A. he stopped off at Pittsburgh and went to the headquarters of the State Committee, where he met several of the "big guns," among whom were Schulberg, Sechter and Jordan. On Christoff telling that he was going to the convention as delegate, Schulberg expressed himself as follows: "What, you as a delegate to a pure and simple convention? Why, you will be expelled from the party, man!" Christoff stated that Section Patton did not consider that as holding an office. We understood that a delegate from an organization in large cities such as New York to the Central Federated Union was elected permanently, or for a certain term, and, representing the union as a body, had to uphold its constitution, and therefore was holding an office. But a delegate to a convention (although a pure and simple one) was different, inasmuch as he is not bound to uphold its constitution, but may be totally guided by his class consciousness, except where instructions are given. We being compelled by these operators to join or lose our jobs, and having been elected by the rank and file, did not consider it holding an office, but if you boys think it is, then you had better prefer charges against Section Patton, for we want to be clear on that matter.

Jordan then told Christoff something to this effect: "Don't you make any excuses or try to get out of it that way; you stand your ground and fight your position like a man; let them prefer charges against you." But those charges were not preferred by the marshals, the then loyal members of the S. L. P.

If Section Patton has violated the most cardinal principle of DeLeonism (which they seemingly upheld), why did they not notify the N. E. C. about it? Their keeping quiet on the matter proves clearly that they have repudiated that principle, for while being there some days later, Schulberg, in speaking on the various reasons for demanding a special national convention, let the cat out of the bag, saying that "our trade union tactics will have to be changed, as we have tried them for years, with no results."

As to the influence that changed the minds of Christoff and the other members of Section Patton, we would say that we held the position of the State Committee as absolutely correct. We held that if there were any heads in the party deserving smashing, they should be smashed in a constitutional way; and if they were the heads of DeLeon or the N. E. C., as the marshals claimed, they deserved smashing all the harder; but the seceders cowardly ran away from the special convention when they ordered the vote to pull out of the S. L. P., refusing to smash those heads. That completely changed our minds. We now hold that the N. E. C. was absolutely correct, and that there were quite a few heads in Allegheny county that deserved smashing they got. Yours for smashing, even if it be our own heads.

L. K. Christoff,  
Wm. Willis,  
W. L. Meehan,  
Press Committee, Section Patton, Pa.

The \$2,000,000 assessment collected from the bituminous miners by the United Mine Workers had better be charged to profit and loss.

## A SHORT TALE

## BUT NOT A SWEET ONE—BANDLOW CRAWLS TO HANNA.

Aids in Blurring the Class Struggle—Mosely and the Aim of the British Industrial Commission.

Cleveland, O., Nov. 26.—This tale shall be short, but not sweet. Let the sentences be in a Victor Hugo or a la drunken Kang in his cups.

The scene—The United Trades and Labor Council.

The act—"Nobly waging the class struggle."

The time—Wednesday, November 12. The bomb shell—A communication from Senator Hanna (of Civic Federation fame) relative to a party of British trades unionists who were to visit Cleveland from Saturday, the 15th, to Monday, the 17th. The communication stated that these representatives are making a tour of the cities of this country for the purpose of studying industrial conditions and reporting to their respective organizations, and suggesting that a reception committee of delegates be selected from each of the unions represented, though the chamber of commerce were to look after the entertainment of the party.

The circus opens, and Mikey Goldsmith, pure and simple labor fakir, steps into the ring, cracks his whip, and the band plays. Mikey moved that the matter be referred to the president of the board of business agents. An amendment was offered that a committee of three be appointed to act in conjunction with the president and board. The motion carried, but before it was carried a few actors appeared upon the scene and spoke their little pieces.

Surely here was a chance for the kangaroo to object, but watch the game. One delegate, not a kangaroo, seemed to have a little sense.

He objected to being the tail of the kite. He said that no doubt these men had been shown the rosy side of our manufacturing concerns, and that the duty of the committee from the council should be to thwart the plans probably now laid down, and take these men to the sweatshops and the worst side of labor conditions.

He said that in case the committee did not do this, they would not be performing their real duty.

William Newsum, a democrat, said that the United Trades and Labor Council should have been notified before; also that the representatives were undoubtedly those of capital, not labor.

Then up rose Mikey Goldsmith, republican ward heeler, and objected to what he called the "narrow-mindedness" of the members, and said if some one besides Hanna had presented the request, there would have been no trouble whatever. He said his brothers should be ashamed of themselves.

Frank Benson, a pure and simpler, next spoke, saying he was not narrow-minded, but would like to know why these men left the arrangement in the care of the chamber of commerce and Mark Hanna, who has nothing to do with labor only so far as he can get lots of work out of men.

And now comes the climax! Robert Bandlow, treasurer of the United Trades and Labor Council by virtue of pure and simple votes and a trade whereby the kangaroos in the council were to vote for Sol Southeimer, an anti-socialist, for president in return for votes for Bobby Bandlow, who once ran for governor of the state of Ohio, not only did not object to being a tail to the chamber of commerce kite, but crawled on his belly in the dust and doffed his hat to Mark Hanna, thus "nobly waging the class struggle"—in a horn. It was the most despicable exhibition ever given by the kangaroos in Cleveland, and they have given some pretty rotten ones. "Bobby" said that a number of Socialists (?) of the Bobby Bandlow, kangaroo, crawl-in-the-dust-before-Mark-Hanna and chamber-of-commerce variety were in the party, and that no doubt the delegates would visit all the manufacturing concerns, good and bad (as though all manufacturing concerns were not exploiters of labor, and therefore all bad), leaving nothing undone for the betterment of labor interests. How have the mighty fallen! From the staunch Socialist Labor Party to the "Socialist" party—the jackass in the lion's skin; the party that pretends to fight the chamber of commerce and Mark Hanna, and then crawls on its belly before them.

As was above stated, the motion carried, and George Bowman, Hugh Payne and John Curley, pure and simpler, were appointed the reception committee. I know this article is almost unfit for publication, but if Dr. Parkhurst objects, just tell him that we hold, with Emile Zola, that if people would not commit unlit actions, there would be no unlit publications concerning them. There can be no harm in telling facts. Those doing the deeds commit the harm.

Saturday morning came, and with it eighteen English labor leaders (?). They registered at the Forest City House. A delegation of Cleveland labor leaders (?) composed of President Sol Southeimer of the United Trades and Labor Council, anti-socialist; Michael Goldsmith, secretary of the Ohio Federation of Labor, a McKissian republican ward heeler; J. H. Schless, financial secretary of the United Trades and Labor Council; Robert Bandlow of kangaroo fame, and others were at the Forest City House to greet the visitors. They say "birds of a feather flock together," and I suppose Bobby was very proud of his company, and prouder still of the fact that he would get his name into the capitalist papers as a local celebrity and treasurer of the United Trades and Labor Council, for Bobby is fond of notoriety and is willing to sacrifice principle for the sake of it.

The most prominent member of the industrial commission, as it is called, was Alfred Mosely, a millionaire (surely a friend (?) of labor) from the western portion of England.

After making a tour of the city the party returned to the Forest City House at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, and at 6:30 were escorted to the Union club, the hon ton club of the city, where they were entertained at dinner by Senator Hanna. Shades of Debs! And the kangaroos stand all this! How can any decent, honest, respectable workman have any regard or esteem for them now?

After the banquet Mr. Mosely, the leader of the show, took occasion to state that all of the English visitors were the guests of Senator Hanna while they were in the city.

Mr. Mosely was interviewed by a reporter after the "circus" was over. Mr. Mosely was the leader of this British industrial commission, and furnished the "dough" necessary to bring the alleged labor leaders (?) and others over. Said Mr. Mosely: "A direct outgrowth of the visit of the English labor leaders to this country will be the organization of a civic federation in England on practically on the same lines as those on which the American Civic Federation is organized. I have the machinery all ready for the organization of the new body. When the results of our trip are fully realized and understood by capital (capital first) and labor in England, a tremendous impetus will be given to our efforts to bring about a better understanding between capital and labor."

And yet the kangaroos pretend to be opposed to the Civic Federation!

Speaking of Senator Hanna, Mr. Mosely, who by the way is a member of the British parliament, said: "One who knows Senator Hanna, who knows what he has accomplished and is accomplishing in this great work, also knows that he is deeply sincere. The only reward I seek is the realization of an ambition to benefit my country and my people. And so it is with Senator Hanna and the men who are working with him in this country."

"We hope that one of the results of this trip will be the breaking down of the barriers that always have stood between the employer and the employee."

In other words, Mr. Mosely hoped that one of the results of the trip would be the blurring out or effacing of the class struggle. And yet kangaroo Bobby Bandlow pretends to believe in the class struggle, and at the same time helps along an expedition which has for its object the blotting out of the class struggle. Shame on him! I brand him as a traitor to working class interests.

The closing chapter of this infamous episode followed Wednesday night. On the invitation of the officials of the United Trades and Labor Council, among them kangaroo Bobby Bandlow and Max Hayes, there were present W. H. Hunt, president of the Builders' Exchange, representing more employers than any one organization of its kind in the United States; Samuel W. Meek, business manager of the capitalist Republican Leader; J. C. Keller, president of the National Association of Letter Carriers, and others.

After the routine business for the evening had been transacted the rules were suspended (for the benefit of their capitalist friends), and President (by the votes of the kangaroos) Southeimer introduced Mr. Hunt, who spoke in part as follows:

"In introducing me, I am rather sorry to have your president dignify me as giving an address. I would much prefer to have it a friendly call."

"One of the most important meetings ever held in the city was that of last Sunday evening, when the labor leaders of Great Britain were with us. The insight which I received into the workings of union labor was much of a revelation to me."

"Mr. Mosely and his party have, by their visit, done Cleveland a great deal of good. Their visit paved the way to a better understanding between those who employ and those who work. If I can assist in bringing us all together on the same ground, I shall be much pleased."

In other words, harmony between capital and labor was the keynote of his speech. In spite of this, "the noble wagers of the class struggle," kangaroo and all, warmly applauded Capitalist President Hunt's speech. And not even Bobby Bandlow disturbed the harmony that was so thick that you could cut it with a knife.

Then followed Keller, Meek and others; but the trump card had been played by Capitalist President Hunt, and the others merely followed suit. Thus closes the most shameful chapter yet recorded by the labor fakirs of Cleveland and their dupes, the kangaroos. How long will the members of the working class in Cleveland allow themselves to be trapped, bound hand and foot, and handed over to the capitalist class for their despoilment, under the plea of Harmony between the Lion (Capital) and the Lamb (Labor), that kind of harmony which will prevail when the Lamb is in the belly of the Lion. Take heed, workmen of Cleveland, and before it is too late beware of the wolves in sheep's clothing (the kangaroos) who would betray you into the hands of your masters for their thirty pieces of silver (offices either local or national from the A. F. of L. or delegations to their annual blow-outs miscalled conventions).

Witness the unanimous vote by which Gompers, the arch foe of working class politics, was elected president of the Federation of Labor at its last convention in New Orleans.

And Hayes! Well, a trip to Great Britain at the Fakirization's expense bought him off, and so all is well. Farewell, fakirs, a long farewell.

X.  
Moral: "Descensus avarice est facies;" which being translated, reads: "The descent to hell is easy."

By the way, what have the workingmen here to hope for? That their wages will not continue to go down? That if they start a little business the tobacco or some other trust will drive them out? Or do they all hope to be greater than the President of the United States, and give him instead instructions in the art of settling coal strikes, I. e., J. Pierpont Morgan's? Well, there's nothing like being optimistic. It puts money in your pocket when none is there!

## BOSTON AT WORK

## Rid of Intellectuals Party Is in Better Working Shape Than Ever.

Special to The Daily People.

Boston, Mass., Nov. 29.—The work of the state campaign of 1902 is finished, but as our French comrades would say: "Nous avons encore bien des choses a faire" (we have still very many things to do), and should at once proceed to do them.

The campaign is ended! On to the new campaign! This year in Massachusetts an energetic campaign, in fact, the most energetic one ever put up in this state, was carried on, and those who made it possible, who helped to raise funds, distributed literature, or in any way promoted the work, have nothing to reproach themselves with if the results appear to be less than what one might have been inclined to expect. The S. L. P. vote is some two thousand less than that of last year, but the writer believes that if the count were a fair and correct one, the vote would be equal to, if not greater than last year's vote.

As an instance of the way in which the S. L. P. vote is counted out, may be cited a story which the writer has been told by a local comrade to the effect that in a fight between rival politicians in one of the wards of the city it has been brought out that some 45 votes were lost to the S. L. P. through unfair counting.

If such wholesale counting out is done in one ward, we know that, with the same rotten politics, with hirings of the same species in control elsewhere, the same thing is done all along the line.

This is the year that the S. L. P. was to have been put out of business entirely.

In the early part of the year the capitalist politicians on Beacon Hill passed a bill empowering the kangaroo ash-barrel to assume the name "socialist" and still retain its standing as a political party. Those politicians are no fools, and fully recognize the usefulness of this bunch in confusing the minds of the working class voters and keeping them away from the S. L. P., the only organization that is truly feared.

In line with the above, the capitalist press also continually boomed the "democratic social," now called "socialist" party, printing column after column, accompanied by the pictures of its reverend lecturers and labor fakir attaches, and advertising it in every way, while ignoring the S. L. P. as much as possible.

The day after election those of them who noticed us at all worked in a remark about this way: "The S. L. P. vote will be somewhere around three thousand."

In the same papers itemized figures of the vote cast for the various candidates in a number (less than one-half of the cities and towns) showed to one who took the trouble to add them up that the S. L. P. vote in those places alone was over three thousand, thus proving that the remark in the reading notice was intended to mislead. At the same time there were, and still continues to be, printed columns of matter with big headlines, on the phenomenal growth of the "socialist" party, which polled 30,000 votes for Chase. While this is boomed as a socialist vote, anyone not a kangaroo will admit that the major portion of it was merely a protest vote, cast mainly by the free silver element of the democrats, who had openly declared their intention to cut Gaston, the corporation lawyer and gold democrat, to whose nomination they had been opposed.

Their leader, George Fred Williams, showed this up clearly in a recent letter to the press, in which he declared his intention of again seeking control of the democratic party and bringing those votes back.

The above portion of this communication was written before the writer saw the letter signed "M. D. U." in yesterday's issue of The Daily People, but as it will serve to corroborate the latter comrade's statements, and perhaps throw some more light on the situation here, for the benefit of outside comrades, it is considered worth while to finish it and request its publication. While probably enough has been said and written to date to show the why and wherefore of the 1902 vote, it may not be superfluous to refer to the

comrade's prophecy in relation to the "socialist" party's future inability to withstand the pressure of the elements that are flocking to its ranks.

As an illustration of what may be expected, may be mentioned a conversation which the writer overheard while seated in Maine's restaurant on Cambridge street, West End, a short time ago. A bright looking young fellow who, from his talk, apparently knew nothing whatever of socialism, except that a big vote had been polled, in conversing with an older man, remarked to the effect that he sometimes felt prompted to seek a career in the political field. The older man in confidential tones advised him to affiliate with the "socialist" party, telling him he could more quickly fulfill his aspirations there than by trying to find a place for himself in the ranks of the older parties. All along the line would-be politicians are trying to saddle themselves on the S. P. in the hope that its mushroom growth will land them into some kind of an office.

One can easily imagine what will be the fate of the S. P. with such a conglomeration of ideas and interests as are represented by the various elements which it has attracted to itself, middle class merchants, preachers, lawyers, doctors, ambitious ward heelers and vicious labor fakirs.

Apparently with the vain hope of discouraging the membership in other parts of the state, reports have been circulated broadcast that Section Boston is falling to pieces, its members resigning, its best material lost, and so on ad nauseam. If Section Boston is in pieces, the pieces have gravitated towards a common center, for it never was a more compact, solid, aggressive body than at the present time.

Never was a better or fuller municipal ticket nominated than is being put up this year, and the section has just passed a motion declaring its intention to get out no less than 50,000 campaign leaflets for distribution before election day if the printed matter can be obtained in time. As one comrade puts it: "This is the liveliest 'dead' section I have ever heard of." New members have been brought in to more than twice the number of those who have been sloughed off. Definite plans have been made to build up the circulation of the Weekly and Monthly People and otherwise raise finances for the support of the paper.

No; Section Boston is not dead. But it has lost a few members! Oh, yes; so it has. A few of the "intellectual" variety, who would like to lay back and order things to be run in accordance with the freakish ideas emanating from their superior intellects. When the working, fighting, aggressive element, seeing what the movement was being brought to, decided to take a firm hold and brace the movement up for the fall campaign, the corns of the intellectuals were necessarily stepped upon, and some of the over-sensitive ones resigned. Some who did not resign have spent their time in spreading the above-mentioned discouraging rumors and otherwise throwing insinuations about the party and its membership.

One of them, who spent his vacation in New York hobnobbing with the party's enemies, where, as a local comrade has remarked, he became thoroughly "cocktailed" was at a kangaroo jollification recently, where he told everyone who would listen to him: "I am going to leave the S. L. P., and I am not the only one. See, I have my resignation here, all typewritten. Want to read my typewritten resignation?"

This gentleman whose caliber the above displays did not have his "typewritten" resignation accepted. Couldn't afford to let him down so easy.

Other Massachusetts comrades should take notice that the present conditions in this, the "logical center" of the state, are for a better equipped section, a fuller city ticket, a more active campaign, and a stronger determination than ever to slough off weak material and build up a section of men who will be willing to work and fight for the emancipation of our class from the evils of wage slavery.

It is up to you comrades all over the state to keep the same pace and remain abreast of the hub, and work to place the S. L. P. in a stronger position next year than it has ever occupied.

Strengthen the organization, and above all, push the Party press, the Weekly and Monthly People.

One of the Proletariat.

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# UNITY IMPOSSIBLE

The beginner in Socialism is at first often puzzled when he learns that there are two parties in the field claiming to be Socialist, and having, so far as he can see, one identical aim—the establishment of the Co-operative Commonwealth. It is quite natural for him at that stage to ask: "Why do not these parties unite?"

Political parties, like most everything else, and more so than many, are the products of certain laws. To these laws their birth and their whole subsequent career act obedient. Some or most of the adherents of a party may not be conscious of the laws that dominate it, yet these laws relentlessly assert themselves.

A political party—that is to say a bona fide political party—is the child of a conviction on the part of those who knowingly set it up, or of the social current that gives it birth, that it alone and none other can accomplish the mission it has set to itself. Such a party, be it enlisted in behalf of or against the things that be, says as clearly as possible: "None other but myself is entitled to the field; I am in the field to overthrow all others; the simple fact of my existence is a denial of the right to live of any other." Where such principles and views do not pervade a political party, it does not deserve the name of such; it is merely an impure clique gotten up for log rolling purposes.

When the "Social Democracy," or "Socialist Party" was born, everyone of the men who assisted at its birth were aware of the fact that the Socialist Labor Party was already in the field. They knew of its work, its principles and its tactics and possessing such full knowledge they launched their own party.

They knew that the Socialist Labor Party holds that the route to the emancipation of the working class lies in nothing short of the unconditional surrender of capitalism. They knew that this route runs exclusively along the lines of the class struggle. They knew that the Socialist Labor Party's propaganda is conducted mainly, if not exclusively, among the working class. They knew that our Party builds upon that class, not only because it recognizes in that class alone the class interests that point to the solution of the social problem, but because it perceives that the preponderance, both of quality and quantity, is to be found in that class.

They knew that based upon these principles the S. L. P. pursues a clear-cut, uncompromising, aggressive policy. It says just what it means; it means just what it says; it asks no quarter and grants none; it marches straight to its goal, unswerving by any "short-cut" schemes, all of which its knowledge of social science rejects as mischievous; and, finally, knowing that in the oncoming social storm a compact, well-disciplined body, thoroughly united in object and means, will be found indispensable, it holds its membership aloof from reckoning, tolerating neither anarchy of conduct nor anarchy of thought.

It was knowing all this and yet in spite of it, that men claiming to be Socialists launched the Social Democracy, that has since had such a variety of names and performances. And why? For reasons quite natural. The Socialist Labor Party was of too slow growth for them. They could not see nor understand the necessity for the broad and deep foundation that the Socialist Labor Party is laying, and its successful work in this direction. With their eyes upon superficial appearances, these Social Democrats con-

sidered the Socialist Labor Party weak, impotent, hopeless; they imputed this "impotence," "weakness" and "hopelessness" to the Party's external and internal tactics, and consequently they started their party on principle and tactics just the reverse of the S. L. P. At its start the Social Democracy advocated colonization schemes. Put co-operation into immediate effect was the cry. The S. L. P. maintained, and still maintains, that the co-operation aimed at by the Socialist Labor Party must be a national affair. Socialism can no more be inaugurated without the capture of the government at Washington than could the Republic without the overthrow of King George.

The S. L. P. holds that, while economic power is the basis of political power in a social system, and while it therefore urges the workers to establish a social system in which the economic power is in their own hands, the proletariat cannot establish such a system unless it operates politically by first wrenching the public powers from the present usurpers. The Social Democracy denied this, and proceeded to seek first the unfindable: economic power for the proletariat in the midst of capitalist society.

The S. L. P. holds that the capitalist is an idler, well fed, and sumptuously clad by the worker, who is held in wage slavery. The Social Democracy, through its head, its "super organizer and agitator," and its official organ preached that the capitalist like the wage slave is also a wealth producer.

The S. L. P. shows that it is the class interests of the capitalist class that compels this class to drive the worker into ever deeper misery. The Social Democracy ignores all this and flounders about greed as the foe to be combated.

The S. L. P. holds and practices the principle that numbers without clear-

ness and unity of purpose are a source of weakness, not of strength; accordingly, it will have none with it who does not accept its aims and tactics. The S. L. P. will allow no candidate to accept the endorsement of any other political party; nor will it allow to remain in its ranks any member who should accept public office at the hands of a capitalist appointing power. The Social Democracy rejects this principle. It attempts to be all things to all men. To one it presents one thing, to another the reverse, whatever is wanted it can supply. In its efforts to get votes the candidates of the Social Democracy are permitted to accept, nay invite, the endorsement of both the Republican and Democratic parties. Its dickerings with both the old political parties are matters of official record.

The S. L. P. points out that the trades-union movement, which declares that capitalism is for all time, and that the interests of fletcher and fleeced are one, is unworthy the name of working class organization. When the labor leaders are endeavoring to enforce "harmony" between the capitalist and the worker by leading the latter empty handed up against the galling guns in the hands of the former, the Social Democracy lauds it as a "noble waging of the class struggle." For money contributions and promises of votes the Social Democracy suppresses all mention of the corruption that springs so naturally from the trades-unionism founded in error.

None but a disgraceful disruption awaits a movement that so conducts itself. The S. L. P. stands on the principle that the revolutionary organization that is to inaugurate Socialism, must, above all, earn the respect of the working class.

Enough is herein given to show that, even if there were in the Social Democracy something to unite with in point

## The "Socialist Party" in Principles and Tactics Is the Reverse of the Socialist Labor Party.

of numbers, which is not the case, the tactical and economic principles of the two keep them irreconcilably apart. Neither can consequently honorably unite with the other, without that other's surrender of principle that it considers basic.

In such cases men of pure intentions and earnest in character do not fuse. They recognize that not the blurring of antagonisms, but the sharply drawing of the same is the surest way to reach truth, because that is the only way to make it clear.

The days we are living in are the days of strong political pulsations. Two principles are contending for supremacy—The one, now in force, is the principle of the private ownership of the things man needs to work with; it is the principle that to the robbers belong the spoils; it is, in short, the principle of wage slavery that condemns the majority to arduous toil and privation, while a criminal few enjoy luxury in idleness. This principle is the principle of CAPITAL. The other principle is that he who works may live, and he who does not shall die the death; it is the principle, consequently, that demands the public ownership of the means of production, without which robbery is inevitable; it is the principle of SOCIALISM. The two cannot live together. One or the other must bite the dust.

There is only one party that stands squarely and uncompromisingly upon the principle of Socialism, and that demands the unconditional surrender of CAPITAL. All other parties either pointedly uphold capitalism or waver from the question, or as in the case of the Social Democracy dicker with its political parties. There can be no love lost between the Socialist Labor Party and any other. At great political epochs, he who is not right is wrong; there can be no "in between."

# BALLOT OR BULLET?

## THE BALLOT IS THE WEAPON OF THE REVOLUTION—THOSE WHO RESIST IT MAKE NECESSARY THE BULLET.

Time was the Socialist movement was denounced by the capitalist press as an insurrection to bloodshed. To-day we hear less of such talk. "A beautiful dream—only a dream," "Impossible," "Impassable," these and other stock phrases are the ones chiefly used now. All of which is an unconscious recognition of, and tribute to the fact that Socialism is, as its advocates declare, a movement of peace. On the other hand, one cannot but be struck these days, with the frequency with which it is told by workingmen: "Oh you socialists are all right with your talk about the ballot, but this country will see the terriblest uprising in history before this thing is ended." Such remarks are usually preceded by denunciation of trusts, government by injunction, etc., etc.

Ten to one such a workingman is a member of a labor organization that has for its head a Gompers, a Mitchell, a Shaffer or other misleader of labor. Under the tutelage of such men the workers are led to believe that the interests of the freed workingmen are identical with the interests of the capitalist fleecer. Kept by the Gompers in complete ignorance of the true inwardness of the capitalist system and their position under it, it is perhaps not natural that the exploited worker sees no hope other than in a blind enraged uprising against conditions he does not comprehend.

With the workers in this state of mind the mission of the socialists becomes at this time all the more important. To simply indignant against conditions is childish; to fly in their face is thoughtless and reckless. As thoughtless and reckless as the Haitian insurrectionists, who, ignorant of the uses of a cannon grabbed it by the muzzle and were blown up; not until they learned the nature of the thing they had to deal with, and were systematically drilled for freedom did they succeed in wrenching the reins of force from the French and drive their oppressors from the country. So now, when a workingman scoffs at the ballot and talks of the bullet, he displays the same kind of thoughtlessness that led to the first untutored and undisciplined acts of the Haitian insurgents. Acts which reacted upon themselves.

The man who cannot vote right cannot shoot right. This is a truism that should be seared into the brain of every workingman.

The noise of guns is not all there is to epochs in the world's history. Physical force is not the essence but merely the accompaniment of revolutions. The resort to physical force is made by those resisting the revolution. To illustrate:

The French Revolution was the most thorough-going class upheaval known. The oncoming capitalist class overturned feudalism, the then existing social order, and enthroned itself. This was the revolution. It was accomplished by the conquest of the political power by the Third Estate. The battlefields were the hustings, the weapon was the ballot. The elections were hotly contested. Noble and capitalist strove for seats in the Third House. The capitalists won. The thousands of heads that rolled off the guillotine, the massacres that dyed France purple, these were incidents that occurred AFTER the peaceful parliamentary victory won by the capitalists over the feudal lords. When the victors resorted to physical force it was for the purpose of keeping what they had won.

It was the defeated feudal government that first made an appeal to arms.

It was the same in the English Revolution. The British capitalist class had conquered the House of Commons at the ballot box before war broke out. The American revolutionists had conquered at the ballot box, the Continental Congress before real war followed; the Republican party conquered the government at the ballot box, and the civil war was the result of the South's resistance to the fiat of the voter.

In each of these instances physical force was not resorted to by the revolutionists. Each revolution was accomplished peacefully by the ballot. It was the overthrown parties that appealed to the sword and the revolutionists, victorious at the polls, were as a matter of course, victorious on the field of physical force also.

The first prerequisite to a revolution is a revolutionary movement with a revolutionary agitation among the masses. The revolution must first be accomplished in the mind before the arm, wielding either ballot or bullet, can either set it up or enforce it. Agitation that would call to arms first is insane and unscientific. It is insane because it infers that a man gains a knowledge of what is to be done from the means by which to accomplish a purpose. It is vain to imagine that a man by seizing a gun is better informed upon the social question than if he seizes the ballot. Education must precede intelligent action, otherwise a man will not know to what purpose to use his weapon. Imagine for instance, the uninformed mass of workingmen who voted "against" the trusts last election, with guns in their hands, could they make any better use of their guns than their equally untutored fellow wage slaves who voted for the trusts, made of their votes?

Agitation that starts by calling to arms is insane because it muzzles itself. The advocate of physical force must carry on his propaganda on the sly, in dark holes and in whispers. The masses cannot be reached thus. In short they must be excluded. The social revolution of our day is the concern of the masses; it cannot be dwarfed into a conspiracy. In the market place and in the broad light of day it must be preached. The language of the physical force advocate lands him in jail, and though the socialist may land there, too, it is an act of capitalist felony that puts him there. Physical force propaganda shrivels into a conspiracy. It has nothing in common with a revolution.

While the socialist movement is a movement of peace it does not follow that socialists are Quakers or fools. The Socialist Labor Party conducts its agitation upon the lines of peace, fighting its battles on the battlefield of civilization—hustings. It may happen in the future as in the past that the fiat of the ballot box will again be resisted. But the socialist movement, intelligent and numerous enough to triumph at the ballot box will know how to deal with those who would rise in rebellion against it. Different than in previous epochs the social revolution will have but one class in opposition, and that class so small numerically as to cut no figure. It is doubtful that the capitalist class of this country would attempt resistance. Left to themselves and their menials, with no workingmen to serve as food for cannon, the American capitalist class would cut a sorry figure. European lords, who are taught that bravery is honor, might dare to face the serried ranks of Socialist hosts only to succumb, but can one imagine the American ruling class, sarders of sugar, waterers of molasses, dealers in shoddy, whose spurs have been earned on the field of swindle—can one imagine resistance from such a "field of honor?" Swindlers are ever cowards, and ten to

one the swindling ruling class of this country will not dare to resist the proletariat whom an intelligent purpose has welded together, and whom a sound aim impels to its goal. When the day of our victory comes they ruling class will tremble in its stolen boots. To-day because the workers are divided—divided because they do not recognize their class interests—led by the nose by the Hannas and Gompers for the same reason—it is easy for the capitalist class to play the bully; but like all bullies this bully will crawl when a genuine power confronts it. The working class, animated by Socialist knowledge, will become a giant instead of the weakling it is to-day.

## "THE INTELLECTUALS."

The great capitalist bourgeoisie does not choose to work, either with its hands or its brains; it chooses merely to drink, to eat, to practice lewdness and to look dignified in its beastly and cumbersome luxury; it does not even deign to occupy itself with politics; men like Rothschild, De Lesseps, Vanderbilt, Carnegie, Rockefeller, do not run for office; they find it more economical to buy the officers than the voters, and more convenient to put their clerks into the ministries than to take part in parliamentary struggles. The big capitalists interest themselves only in the operations of the stock exchange, which afford the delights of gambling; they dignify these by the pompous name of "speculations"—a word formerly reserved for the highest processes of philosophical or mathematical thought. The capitalists are replacing themselves in the supervision and management of the great industrial and commercial enterprises by intellectuals, who carry them on, and usually are well paid for doing so. These intellectuals of industry and politics, the privileged portion of the wage class, imagine that they are an integral part of the capitalist class, while they are only its servants; on every occasion they take up its defense against the working class, which finds in them its worst enemies.

Intellectuals of this description can never be led into Socialism; their interests are too closely bound to the capitalist class for them to detach themselves and turn against it. But below this favored few there is a swarming and famishing throng of intellectuals whose lot grows worse in proportion to the increase of their numbers. These intellectuals belong to Socialism. They ought to be already in our ranks. It ought to be true that their education would have given them intelligence to deal with social problems, but it is this very education which obstructs their hearing and keeps them from Socialism. They think their education confers on them a social privilege, that it will permit them to get through the world by themselves, each making his own way in life by crowding his neighbor or standing on the shoulders of everyone else. They imagine that their poverty is transitory and that they only need a stroke of good luck to transform them into capitalists. Education, they think, is the lucky number in the social lottery, and it will bring them the grand prize. They do not perceive that this ticket given them by the capitalist class is fixed, that labor, whether manual or intellectual, has no chance to do more than earn its daily pittance, that it has nothing to hope for but to be exploited, and that the more capitalism goes on developing, the more do the chances of an individual raising himself out of his class go on diminishing.

And while they build castles in Spain, capital crushes them, as it has crushed the little merchant and the little manufacturer, who thought they, too, with free credit and a little luck, might become first-class capitalists, whose names should be written in the Great Book of the Public Debt.

Paul Lafargue.

# AUSTRIAN REICHSTAG

Vienna, Austria, Nov. 14.—The following scene, that occurred in the Reichstag at its session of the 12th instant, is nothing exceptional, will, nevertheless, convey an idea of the storm that's brewing here. The presiding officer, Cabinet Minister Korber, made a declaration that no policemen had received orders to force themselves into the Labor Union Building at the election in one of the Vienna districts. But, he declared, beer glasses had been thrown out of the building and the policemen on duty had been beaten with sticks in the very guardhouse. These words were received with and followed by expressions of wild rage exchanged between the Christian Socialists and the Social Democrats. The delegations from the two parties stood up and faced each other in a way that seemed to threaten an imminent physical encounter.

From the Christian Socialist side were heard voices yelling: "Those are your calumnies!" "The elections were worse than in Galicia," etc., etc. Then followed this crossfire of invectives, yelled at the top of the voices: Seitz: "With pistols should the police have been chased out when they make themselves guilty of breaking into a house!" Daszynski (Social Democrat to Lueger (Christian Socialist): "You are the ones who break into houses!" Lueger: "You are murderers!" Seitz: "You are murderers!" The Social Democrats yell in chorus: "You break into houses!" "You break into houses!" "You break into houses!"

Lueger: "You are murderers!" Seitz: "Burglars!" Schneider: "Thieves!" Lueger (making with his hands the motion of putting one down): "You are down! Stay there!" Seitz: "Through your cheating!" Daszynski: "By your election frauds!" Seitz: "Through false registration and police sabres have you won?" Schumeler: "The Galicians are honorable folks compared to you!" Lueger (yelling in between): "Murderers!" "Murderers!"

Daszynski: "Election thieves!" Schumeler: "You are a gang of political thieves!" Lueger (continuing the motion of putting down): "You have been put down quickly at the elections!" Ellenbogen: "Miserable thieves!" Dr. Gessmann (Christian Socialist): "You hungry wolves!" Schumeler (to Gessmann): "Such a contemptible parliamentary cheat, who does not work and exploit the people; who, with his doctor's diploma, would long ago have died of hunger, had he not become anti-Semite!" Dr. Gessmann (beyond himself with rage): "You, fool!" Dr. Gessmann (beyond himself with rage): "You, fool!" Lueger: "You are murderers, murderers!" Seitz: "Murderers, murderers!" Schumeler (to Lueger): "Go, hang it up to dry!" Ellenbogen: "Bought up party! Paid lackeys! Party of scampers!" Lueger (ever making with his hands the motion of pushing one down): "Murderers! You have been knocked down!" Pernerstorfer: "Three days have passed since these dog-catchers of Christian Socialists—(a storm of hisses; the Christian Socialists yell at the top of their voices, "Thieves!" "Thieves!" Lueger and Strobbach seek to outtell each other.)

Pernerstorfer: "I move that the debate be immediately opened upon the answer given by the minister." The motion is lost, the Christian Socialists, Poles and Centrum voting against; thereupon the riot is resumed. Rieger (to Lueger): "You, arschamp, will you keep quiet?" The Christian Socialists begin to leave the hall. Strobbach turns around at the door and makes the sign of hanging. The Social Democrats call out to them: "Go to your policemen!" Schneider (returning to the hall and addressing the Social Democrats): "You are a lot of dirty Jews!" The Social Democrats answer: "That is the drunkard of an anti-Semite, the representative of the bourgeois of Vienna."

Rieger: "He falls down drunk regularly from every speaker's tribune!" Lueger returns to the hall and again goes through the pantomime: "We'll get you down! We'll get you down!" By degrees the Christian Socialists leave the hall, except Schneider, who yells: "The Social Democrats!" "Put out the drunken fellow! Take him to the grog-shop!" On the next day, the Reichsrath was the scene, no longer of vituperation only, but of blows. The debate was on a motion of the German-Bohemian deputies providing against the hanging of printed notices in the Tsch dialect on the railroads to exclusively German districts of Bohemia. Delegate Nowak protested against the Tschizing of all the German names of towns in the official publications. The Tsch Eichstaeder, who was in bad odor for having instigated a disorder at Olmutz, started to speak, Jro called out to him: "Shut up, you slinger of mud!" The trouble then started, and it got beyond control when the minister of railroads declared he could not force a second language in the German districts. The German-Bohemians receive this answer with a storm of protests. Germans and Tsch start fighting. In the midst of it voices are heard yelling: "Jackass!" "Lousy fellow!" Tsch light-fingered brigade! The fight then becomes more general, worse than ever seen. Insults were quickly followed by blows. The German deputy, Grosst, was glowering at the Tsch Sehnal. Suddenly the word "Impudence!" is heard; Sehnal, with a face disfigured with rage, says to Grosst: "You, German pig!" Grosst, greatly excited, answers: "That is an unheard of bit of impudence; we won't tolerate that!" Only the fact that many deputies threw themselves between the two prevented them from clenching. But from both sides Germans and Tsch crowded nearer. The disturbance becomes general. Schoner, pointing in Sehnal, says: "Give him one alongside his jaw!" Others cry: "Throw him out! Kick him downstairs!" Among the benches of the Left, where Sehnal and other Tsch had pressed themselves, a knot of men is seen. Sehnal climbs over the steps of the benches backward and falls down on the back of Lecher, throwing him down. Now the compact mass of Germans and Tsch meet and exchange blows. The Tsch Sehnal and Fessl are crowded hard. The noise and tumult is deafening. From the benches of the other parties the cry is heard, "Shame!" "Shame!" Noise breaks out on the gallery, too. The president and vice-president leave their seats. The exchange of blows continues violently, but the mass of the combatants moves backward and forward. The German and Radical Tsch are the most violent. Finally, thanks to the intervention of neutral deputies, the combatants are separated. All take their seats. By degrees the noise subsides. The president returns to his seat. He rebukes the gallery for participating in the tumult, and Sehnal for the insulting term that he used. The session is resumed, but owing to the general excitement, it is adjourned.

# Books for Workers

IT SHOULD BE THE AMBITION OF EVERY INTELLIGENT WORKINGMAN WHO APPRECIATES THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STRUGGLE BETWEEN HIS CLASS AND THAT OF THE CAPITALISTS TO STRENGTHEN HIMSELF FOR THE PART HE MUST TAKE IN THE GREAT CONFLICT. TO DO THIS IT IS NECESSARY THAT HE CONSTANTLY ADD TO HIS STOCK OF INFORMATION. THE BOOKS SUPPLIED BY THE LITERARY AGENCY OF THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY WILL BE FOUND ESPECIALLY SUITABLE FOR THIS PURPOSE. ANY BOOK OR PAMPHLET IN THE FOLLOWING LIST WILL BE PROMPTLY FORWARDED ON RECEIPT OF PRICE.

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## SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

In 1888..... 2,066  
In 1892..... 21,157  
In 1896..... 86,564  
In 1900..... 34,191

## ZIONISM.

It is reported that, after Rabbi Joseph Silverman's address, at the Temple Emanuel last Sunday, in which he opposed Zionism, the movement among some Jews to re-erect the Kingdom of Solomon in Palestine, a score or more of Zionists "gathered at the foot of the pulpit," and there expressed their dissent from his views in language and loudness that increased in such vehemence that he felt compelled to "cut the discussion short."

It is no wonder that the Rabbi found strong opponents. The wonder is that the opposition to anti-Zionism is not stronger than we find it. Zionism, no doubt, is a delusion; yet the fact remains that none more so than the Zionists strengthen the delusion. This particular anti-Zionist address is an illustration, in point. In the course thereof, the Rabbi declared:

"Zionism overlooks the potent fact that Israel's mission is not political, but religious."

A crasser delusion no man of education out of a lunatic asylum can promulgate.

"Israel," no more than any other "organized religion" has its roots or objective point in aught else than the well founded human endeavor to BUILD A STATE. The point where ancient, unaccounted for and yet correct instinct meets modern, well accounted for and demonstrated fact, is just this underlying "state-building" craving. Accordingly, it is seen to-day that the Roman Catholic Hierarchy, which fights Socialism tooth and nail, immediately advances a theory, that amounts to a complete acceptance of and surrender to the fundamental Socialist principle of the materialist conception of history. Socialism maintains that material conditions determine the spiritual, moral and intellectual manifestations of mankind. And the Catholic Hierarchy, by insisting upon the re-acquisition of the Temporal (material) Power, and declaring that "without the Temporal Power, it cannot attend to its spiritual duties," subscribes to the Socialist theory.

History records the rise of no "organized religion" that was not a state builder. The fact holds good from Moses down to Brigham Young. When the material, the political foundation in fact has worn out, it is as if the light-house foundation that holds aloft the light has crumbled. The light drops; it may continue to shine but only on the decline.

And thus, of the two, the Zionist and the anti-Zionist, in the fold of "organized Jewish religion," the palm of delusion belongs to the latter. To derive after an "organized religion" unpropped up by a state of its own; to imagine a "religious" apart from a "political mission" is among the ildest of dreams. From the days of Lycurgus, in Western or European civilization, the principle has been established, and only confirmed by experience. Infinitely less visionary are the Zionists. Despite the visionariness of imagining the river of history can be made to flow back to its source, there is with the Zionist, despite, probably, his own consciousness, the correct practical instinct that leads him to strive for the political, that is, the material ground work for his "organized religion." As the deer seeks the forest, the Zionist seeks the restoration of the Kingdom of Solomon in Palestine.

A delusion cannot be knocked out with another and still wilder. On the contrary; where this is attempted the delusion is strengthened. Not anti-Zionism can dispel the delusion of Zionism, but the bright-burning Messianic torch of Socialism, which alone lights man's path to the conditions precedent for the time when the vision of the Prophets, described under the shadow of Zion, will cease to be a VISION and become a REALITY.

The Steel Trust is negotiating with the German and Austrian steel and wire syndicates, with a view of dividing up neutral markets, so as to avoid competition. Who says free trade would "bust the trust?"

## BOY-LABOR.

WILCOX (of counsel for the Coal Companies)—"You would not advocate dispensing with boy-labor altogether?"

MITCHELL—"No, Sir."  
—Scranton Examination, Nov. 15, 1902.

The science of legislation lies in the bringing up of the youth. As the children of a race are brought up, so will the adult of that race be. It is elemental that three things go into such bringing up:

The physical;  
The mental;  
The moral.

As to the physical it depends upon food and exercise, and upon physical surroundings.

The mental is rooted upon the physical. With the proper physical basis, the mental part of the child depends upon leisure for intellectual development, leisure for the enjoyments of the play-day period that so materially affects the after-man; and lastly the proper mental surroundings.

The crowning part of man, the moral, rests upon the previous two, and is wholly the compound flower of them.

Can any of these three elements go into the make-up of the boy that is thrust into work at the mines? Not one! The work there is one that saps the physique. The time there consumed is time robbed from the requisite leisure for study and play. With impaired physique and a mind prematurely turned to the support of life, the moral part of such a boy is cracked.

Such is "boy-labor." Aye, it is worse. It implies such poverty at home as deprives the boy of the surrounding elements requisite for the development of the man. In short "boy-labor" implies Capitalism, as Capitalism implies an ever cheaper human commodity for labor-power.

Unquestionable facts these. Even the closet man knows them. Shall not a Mitchell have seen the distressing proofs of them? Of course he has. And yet what says he? "No, Sir," promptly in answer to the capitalist's question, that implies the absolute propriety in the crime: "You would not advocate dispensing with boy-labor altogether?"—"No, Sir."

The language of Mitchell betrays the man's views. The man's views betray the camp in which he stands. Seeing, moreover, that he posed and is helped to pose as a "Champion of the Working Class," his language, his views and the camp he stands in all crowd to the bar of conscience and of sense, and pronounce him guilty.

The Mitchellite must go! A Working Class, bleeding from boyhood up, demands it—aye, demands it all the louder because in its misery it has been accustomed to look up to such miscreants as its friends.

## ON THE BREACH FOR "THE PUBLIC."

Two hundred and fifty retail tobacco dealers of this city assembled a few days ago to "take energetic and aggressive measures" against the Tobacco Trust.

The Tobacco Trust, officially known as the American Tobacco Company, has been concentrating the tobacco industry under one hat. It began by practically putting out of business the tobacco jobbers by organizing a subsidiary department, the Metropolitan Tobacco Company. The Trust now has taken the field against the retailer, including, of course, those who manufacture cigars in the rear of their shops. This new department of the Trust is named the United Cigar Stores Company. Able to sell cheaper, as it receives its goods at cut prices; able, therefore, to set up large, windowed and attractive shops, and draw customers with more alluring prices, the new departure has speedily had its effect upon the small dealers, whom to sweep out of the way is its purpose. As the Metropolitan Tobacco Company caused a howl to go up from the crowded-out jobbers, together with the large retinue of bookkeepers and other employees rendered superfluous, so now the United Cigar Stores Company is raising a howl on the part of the small dealers.

Chickens are referred to as the types of brainless forgetfulness. A second after they are shooed away, they return totally oblivious of previous experience. Not otherwise are the middle class folks whom the Juggernaut march of capitalism crumples under foot. And the small tobacco dealers, now arrayed and arraying themselves with their puny bow-and-arrow commercial weapons of a day gone by, against the up-to-date commercial Gatling guns of capitalism wielded by the Tobacco Trust, are certainly a type of that class. Have they learned from the experience of their fellow middle class men in so many other industries, who have likewise been smoked out by concentrated capitalism? Have they learned that their attempts to keep their heads above water are wild splutterings of drowning men? Have they said themselves above the narrow hor-

izon of their petty out-of-date class interests, enlarged their minds, realized that their Cause, as a class, is not worth fighting for, while their Cause as human beings is and thereby places them in the ranks of the Working Class? Have they, finally, caught the light of Socialism, thereby chastened their methods, and raised the banner of defiance against the capitalist system, to overthrow it at the hustings and help rear the Socialist Republic? Not in the slightest! Their every utterance betrays the reverse. Accordingly, in language that reminds one of Gov. Walt, of Colorado, they too now talk of "an aggressive campaign," and they too are addressing themselves to the task of "fighting the Trust," they too pronounce themselves the special guardians of "The Public."

The roar that certainly goes up from the throats of the Capitalist Class, when in their luxuriously equipped club rooms they hear the duet sung by the sinking middle class and the pure and simple Trades Unions—the former to the effect that they can "conquer" the Trusts, the latter to the effect that they can establish "harmonious relations" with the Trusts—that loud roar that goes up from the capitalist throats is a fact by which to gauge the enormeness of the task before the militant Socialists of the land, and to spur them to grapple therewith.

## THE LATEST COUNT IN THE INDICTMENT.

The New Orleans dispatches announce the re-election of Mr. Samuel Gompers President of the A. F. of L. The gentleman's election is not a matter of significance, in itself. Nevertheless, there is in his election deep significance. The significance consists in his UNANIMOUS ELECTION. As the dispatches put it, he was elected "without opposition." Now, look behind the scenes that this fact mounts the stage with.

Before his election, there had taken place a "debate on Socialism" on the floor of the convention. The debate was brought on by resolutions and amendments proposed by members of the Social Democratic party; and these gentlemen were the leading figures in the debate. What was Mr. Gompers' attitude in that episode? It was that of an adversary. Nay, it was worse; it was the attitude of a dishonorable adversary: he fought Socialism by calumniating Socialism and by calumniating the Socialists. Nor yet was this all.

When from the floor of the convention Mr. Gompers hurled at Socialism the poisoned arrows of the calumniator, he there re-emphasized his attitude outside of the convention towards the working class. He stood there the belled cat of his President Hanna of the Civic Federation: he stood there accordingly, in his role of betraying the Working Class by the fraudulent theory of possible harmony between the Fleeceers' Class and the Fleeced Class. The "outside" and the "inside" of the convention Gompers stood rolled into one when he opposed Socialism,—and when he stood for re-election.

One may respect an adversary, who fights with honorable weapons. For an adversary, who fights with dishonorable weapons, with poisoned arrows, no honorable man, if he is a serious man, can entertain any but contempt. Such an adversary can only be fought without let; peace with him, tolerance for him is out of all consideration. Where were the Social Democratic "representatives of Socialism" at the election? Arrayed against Gompers? Did they set up their own candidate, even if such candidate had to go down in defeat, that defeat that always is a stepping stone to the triumph of the just? NO! And again NO! As the term "without opposition" indicates, the Social Democratic "representatives" of Socialism either positively voted for Gompers, or abstained from voting, and thereby became directly responsible for his—that miscreant's election.

Not a trifling incident this, in view of the several hundred thousand votes that these "representatives" of Socialism have just gathered at the hustings, and their glee thereat. Their conduct in the matter of Gompers' re-election is as strong a light as can so far be thrown upon their fitness, and their sincerity:

By acting as they did they have attested the hollowness of their professed sincerity for the Cause of the Working Class;

By acting as they did they have attested their utter unfitness for leadership in a movement that demands moral courage. Too cravenly to stand up and be counted; too well aware that their boast about the "large vote for Socialism in the convention" would be put in a ridiculous light by the vote they could poll against the candidacy of Hanna's Vice-President;—these "representatives" of Socialism crawled.

The convention of the A. F. of L., so soon upon the recent general elections in the country, was in the nature of a providential dispensation. It points to

crawling as the characteristic of these "representatives"; it furnishes one more count in the indictment against them as betrayers of the cause of Labor; it furnishes one more proof of the justice of their title—BOGUS SOCIALISTS.

## POLITICAL ASTRONOMY.

Father John W. Mackey of Cincinnati has appeared in public print in the role of what may be called a political astronomer, or, perhaps, an astronomical politician. The occasion for Father Mackey's sudden burst into this novel field was the decree issued by Archbishop Elders to the clergymen of his diocese enjoining them to add to their Thanksgiving prayers a prayer of thanks for "the progress made by the presidential commission in conciliating the interests of employers and employees" in the mining regions. Taking the decree as his major premises, and certain utterances of Messrs. Mitchell and Gompers as his minor premises, the beatific Father says:

"The declaration of President Mitchell that his associates were a body of men who were trade unionists and not a political party, set Socialism back in this country twenty-five years. And when Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, seconded and defended the actions of Mitchell in the convention which was held in New Orleans, the setback of Socialism was furthered."

What astronomical calculation ever was more accurately laid down than this? What astronomer, true to the impassioned spirit of science, ever set aside his own wishes and feelings in the matter, and gave the lay world the benefit of his observations and conclusions in so dispassionate and objective a manner? None. Nor is there on record a more conspicuous instance of sound scientific calculation, that justly ignores trifles, and reaches truth atwart of them.

It was just before Thanksgiving that that occurred which would seem to give the lie to the theory that "progress was being made by the presidential commission in conciliating the interests of employers and employees." The interests to be "conciliated" broke away. As the Thanksgiving Day's sun rose the conciliates stood with clenched fists opposite each other. A less balanced scientist than Father Mackey would have been unbalanced by the fact. He would have seen in it an evidence of the truth of the Socialist teaching that the employer class is a fleecer of the employed class, that the interests of the two are irreconcilable, and that the impossibility of reconciling them has reached a point where it is not even feasible to conceal the fact by bogus peace declamations. But Father Mackey is no ordinary scientist. He is not to be deceived by trifles. What matters it whether the settlement negotiations broke up abruptly? That cuts no figure,—not with a genuine scientist. So, then, Father Mackey proceeds to place the blue glass of his octagon up to the political sky, and taking into consideration such really important facts as the declarations of Mitchell and Gompers, the Father then computes the tickings of his chronometer, runs his thumb up and down the logarithmic tables, draws with his compass a circle or two, traces the lines between the points of where the circles intersect, and tells us, down to a little, that Socialism is on the descendant 219,000 hours and 55.15 seconds. Apprehensive that such long figures and fractions of time may bewilder the ignorant, Father Mackey comes down to the level of the common herd, and lets us know that "Socialism is set back twenty-five years," to begin with, and still more to end with.

To the Socialist this information, painful though it may be, is valuable. He will now, of course, give it up for the twenty-five years + the additional indefinite time alluded to by Father Mackey, and save his pains.

What a blessing it is to have a Father Mackey around!

## SHOEMAKER, STICK TO YOUR LAST!

And now comes the Albany, N. Y., "Evening Journal"—an organ of the Republican wing of the "Rifle-diet to the Workingman" capitalist political machine,—and informs a startled world that "without capital labor's opportunity and ability to create wealth would be small indeed."

Does the "Evening Journal" mean by "capital" actually capital, that is to say, the machinery and plants requisite to Labor in the production of wealth? If it does, it speaks truly. Man is a tool-using animal. The tool adds inches to his stature over nature. Without the tool, man is a savage. In the measure that the tool develops, man's productivity increases, and he thereby rises above the savage stage. When the tool reaches the point of the modern machinery and plants—CAPITAL—man is ready for civilization, just because capital tremendously improves man's ability to produce wealth. That's all admitted. Indeed, it is the Socialist who teaches and insists upon the fact. Upon this the

"Evening Journal" and the Socialist are agreed. Yet the two disagree absolutely. They disagree in the conclusion to be drawn from the fact. The Socialist concludes that the wealth produced by Labor with the aid of such ability-to-create-wealth-promoting capital belongs, down to the last farthing, to Labor, and Labor alone. No, so, holds the "Evening Journal." Then whom should that wealth belong to? To the thing CAPITAL? Shall that THING be decked with the magnificent product that it enables Labor to bring forth? Shall that product be heaped at the feet of that THING and left there to rot, perchance, be burned as incense in the nostrils of the THING? Any such proposition evidently savors of heathenism. The mere idea is a turning of capital into a fetish. Seeing that the logical end of the avenue that leads along that track convicts the "Evening Journal" of rank fetishism, the gentlemen turn sharp around and strike into a different tack.

The second tack gives up the posture that, by "Capital," actually capital is meant. By "capital," the gentlemen, routed on the first tack, inform us that they mean, not the machinery and plants, but the holders thereof. By "capital" they mean "the capitalists." Rubbing the sore spot on the cheek that was smitten, when they tried the first tack, these gentlemen leap back with much gratification imagining themselves safe on the second tack. The amended form of their declaration then becomes: "Without the capitalist labor's opportunity and ability to create wealth would be small indeed." If on the first tack it was an easy matter to smite the cheek exposed, on this tack it is infinitely easier to box the other cheek, and throw its owner, heels over head into the ditch.

Every day some capitalist departs this world, so do many workmen. Yet what is seen? The departure of the capitalist causes the stoppage of not one wheel, for the good and sufficient reason that the departed capitalist did no work. On the other hand, if the place of the departed workman is not immediately taken, production stops to that extent. Evidently, if all the capitalist class were to betake itself to heaven, production would go on uninterrupted, by whom? Why, by the Working Class! In other words, if the ability on the part of the Working Class to produce wealth depends, as the "Evening Journal" would declare, upon the willingness of an idle class, a class that society can well dispense with, what conclusion is there to be drawn but this:—WPE SOONER THAT CLASS IS WPE OUT THE BETTER FOR SOCIETY?

The "Evening Journal's" forte evidently is not political economy. It there gives itself dead away. Its forte is to pull political wires and echo the praises of the Hon. Thomas C. Platt. Shoemaker, stick to your last!

It is always a good thing to test a proposition, if possible, in order to determine its general soundness. In an article "How the Cost of Living Has Increased," published in its issue of yesterday, the World shows that the advances in wages have been exceeded by the increase in the cost of living during the past four years, and that the "era of prosperity" has had but one great result, viz., it "has wiped out the great idle population of four years ago, thereby increasing the wage-earning returns by nearly forty per cent."

The test of this proposition can be found in the "want" columns of the great capitalist dailies. In the very portion of the World, containing the above article, there are eleven and a half columns of these "want" advertisements. Of these two and a half columns appear under the head "Situations Wanted." If the remaining columns are examined two and a half of them will be found headed "Agents Wanted." Now, any workman who has been out of work and through "the ropes," knows that most of these "ads" are of a very dubious and well-nigh fraudulent character, that what is wanted is men who will put up deposits, buy "outfits," and indulge in other money-parting pastimes that will add to the riches of the advertisers, while bestowing nought but dearly bought experience on the "agent." In fewer words, most of these advertisements cannot be regarded as genuine and must, therefore, be eliminated. We thus have seven and a half columns which are really genuine "want" ads.

If we turn to the Herald of yesterday the case is even worse. There, out of a total of twenty-six columns of "wants," one half will be found under the heading "Help Wanted," the other half under the heading "Situations Wanted." This takes no account of fraudulent "ads" under the heading "Help Wanted."

From the foregoing it must be concluded that the World's proposition is unsound. It does not stand the test of fact. Far from being "wiped out," the great idle population is still with us, and will continue to be with us, as long as capitalism prevails, in "eras of prosperity" as well as "times of panic."

"Excess of production over consumption" is given by the United Steel Corporation and its competitors as the reason for sending agents to Europe to secure a market for light steel products. As steel and iron are industrial barometers the indications for an industrial storm are rather ominous.

## THE TRUTH IN IT.

The Milwaukee, Wis., "Social Democratic Herald" of the 22d instant has this to say:

"De Leon owes the Social Democrats a debt of gratitude this time, and no mistake. His party made gains where it had no organization whatever, and his vote was largely that of careless people who meant to vote for the larger party, but were not familiar enough with the movement to know which was which. And De Leon, in the face of this fact, calls his class-conscious vote. In Chicago, where his party was split with the quarrels of boss and sub-boss, the votes he received were clearly, most of them, intended for the regular Socialist ticket. Comrade Oneal informs us this was the case also in Indiana, and in Minnesota, where the candidate for governor was legally denied the use of the party name, the same experience was had. In Wisconsin where there was no stupid similarity of party names there was less confusion on the part of the voters, although it was not entirely absent. However, we do not begrudge the New York sachem the few votes he got away from us. We had enough, and to spare!"

It is not for the sake of the amusement, which the above will afford the stalwart Socialist Labor Party organizations of Chicago, Minnesota, Indiana, New York and elsewhere, that it is here reproduced. It is reproduced to the end that the one per cent. of unwilling truth and sense contained in it, may not be lost in its ninety-nine per cent. of nonsense. That one per cent. of sense is so valuable, is so pregnant, throws such strong light upon the practical workings of the special laws that underlie the work of propaganda in the country, that it renders the whole passage an inestimable contribution to the study of the Movement in America.

It IS true. A perceptible amount of the S. L. P. vote is due to the Social Democracy. How?

The Social Democracy, by the very law of its structure, can reach by far a broader area of the country than can the Socialist Labor Party,—as yet. The S. L. P. cannot yet, without giving up Socialism, step in places where the S. D. P. can tread giddheaded. Thus the S. D. P. auditorium is infinitely vaster than the auditorium of the S. L. P. From this it would seem, at first blush, not only that the S. D. P. following and vote must be larger than the following and vote of the S. L. P., which true—for the present; but also that the S. D. P. would completely blanket the S. L. P., block its making any headway, and scuttle it,—which is false. In the reason of this lies the pregnancy of the one per cent. of truth and sense in the passage quoted above.

In the course of its career, the Social Democratic, alias "Socialist" party organization confronts a trying dilemma. On its back, firmly settled in the saddle, with the sharp rewhells of the rider's spurs buried in its flanks, is seated the Socialist Labor Party. What to do for the S. D. P.?

Seek to ignore the rider, and thereby seek to give the go-by to his irrefutable arguments, his unshakable allegations of fact, his unerring blows? A vain endeavor that would be appreciated by none better than the Social Democracy itself. The fervid agitation and education, carried on by the Socialist Labor Party with the trumpet of its press, and with the aid of hundreds of inspired apostles, cannot, 'tis true, as yet reach in all its fullness every ear in the nation. Nevertheless, such is the quality of sound, healthy, genuine propagandistic seed, that it resounds everywhere; everywhere creates an atmosphere of its own; everywhere is felt, tho' yet indefinitely seized. Wherever the Social Democracy sets up its circus tent, it is made aware of that Socialist Labor Party atmosphere. Aye, it carries the atmosphere on its own back. Vain were the endeavor to ignore it. Seek to, and the whole S. L. P. position is granted. The S. D. P. would go under on the spot.

Seek to throw off the rider, thereby attack him? If it does, then the Social Democracy itself and directly introduces the Socialist Labor Party, the rider on its back, to its audiences. Once introduced, the S. L. P. is inquired into. The elite of S. D. P. audiences will sift evidence and as certain as steel is attracted to the magnet, the fittest, because ripest, are won over to the Socialist Labor Party.

Thus seeking to escape one horn of the dilemma, the Social Democracy impales itself on the other; seeking to free itself from this, it proceeds to impale itself on the first; and winds up by finding itself pronged by itself on both. It cannot rid itself from the rider. Thus, so far from blanketing the S. D. P. adds to the swell of the S. L. P. sails; so far from blocking, it opens the way for S. L. P. progress; so far from scuttling, it insures S. L. P. success;—and thereby establishes the line and the law of the line of the trajectory that it traverses toward its own extinction. Truly, a cruel fate!

Inscrutable are the ways of Providence. The Socialist Labor Party, and with it, the Cause of the Social Revolution, owes assuredly, a debt of gratitude to the Social Democracy. The S. D. P. is certainly a recruiter of strength for the S. L. P. Paraphrasing the immortal New England phrase, Artemus Ward, "like measles and New England rum," the Social Democracy has its place in the scheme of Nature. Git up, horry!



UNCLE SAM AND BROTHER JONATHAN.

BROTHER JONATHAN—You Socialists are a lot of hypocrites. You don't mean what you say.

UNCLE SAM—That's coming it strong.

B. J.—And I'll prove it to you.

U. S.—Go ahead.

B. J.—If you had \$100,000 would you give it away to the workmen?

U. S.—If I did you would think I was sincere?

B. J.—Yes; then I would. Would you give it away?

U. S.—No, sir, I would not; and what is more, I would invest it just as any other capitalist.

B. J.—There you have it! Do you call that to be a Socialist?

U. S.—With people like you it is almost useless to explain Socialism. I shall, however, throw my pearl before swine. Socialism is not a charity or benevolent scheme. It is a social theory, based on the economic fact, that, if a man does not own the tool he needs to work with, he is the slave of that other; that, owing to the private ownership of the machinery of production, the idle live without work, while the industrious toil in increasing misery. From these facts Socialism draws the conclusion that the working class must take possession of the government and legislate the national instruments of production into their own collective hands. That's Socialism. Now, if I were to distribute my \$100,000 among workmen, would I bring them or myself nearer to Socialism?

B. J. remains silent.

U. S.—Answer, noodle!

B. J.—What would you do then?

U. S.—I would use that money to educate the workers in economics. That would be the best use it could be put to. Now, don't go about talking as though you knew Socialism, and out of your well-trained ignorance draw invectives against us.

## THE NINETY AND NINE.

[Author Unknown.]

There are ninety and nine who live and die  
In want and hunger and cold,  
That one may live in luxury  
And be wrapped in silken fold.  
The one in a palace with riches rare,  
The ninety and nine in hovels bare.

They toil in the fields, the ninety and nine,  
For the fruits of mother earth;  
They dig and delve in the dusky mine  
And bring her treasures forth—  
But the wealth produced by their sturdy  
blows  
To the hand of one forever flows.

By the sweat of tuel brows the desert  
blooms,  
Before them the forest falls;  
Their labor has builded humble homes  
And cities with lofty walls,  
And the one owns cities and houses and  
lands  
Whilst the ninety and nine have empty  
hands.

But the night so dreary and dark and long,  
At last the morn shall bring,  
And over the land the victor's song  
Of the ninety and nine shall ring.  
And echo afar from zone to zone,  
Rejoice, for Labor shall have its own!

During the coal strike, the yellow journals were busy printing yards of stuff relating how Morgan had turned down Baer, and done innumerable other things to him for his conduct toward the miners. Now it appears that these "great moulders of public thought" and the "humanitarian friends" of the working class were just lying in order to "jolly" the workers. According to rumor Morgan has prevailed on Baer to accept the presidency of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, on the ground that "the work Mr. Baer has undertaken would be made easier rather than more exacting by his taking the presidency of the Lehigh Valley also. This would solidify things and give Mr. Baer a still firmer hold on the whole situation." Morgan, in other words, is giving the enemy of the miners greater power; he is exalting instead of casting out the man, with whom he has said to have disagreed in behalf of the miners. This is but a harbinger of what is to follow! And yet the working class will be fooled and humbugged by the capitalist press, instead of supporting its own, the labor press.

The workings of the anti-trust laws are wonderful to behold. An indictment brought eight years ago against John D. Rockefeller, and others, for "feloniously engaging in a conspiracy against trade in violation of the Texas Trust law" has just been dismissed. With such swift and effective judicial action who will be so bold as to declare that trusts cannot be curbed by law?

REMEMBER  
"MOZLE"  
CIGARETTES



## CORRESPONDENCE.

[Correspondents who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name will attach such name to their communications, and their own signature and address. None other will be recognized.]

## From Utah.

To The Daily and Weekly People.—Connolly came as per schedule and was with us two days. He spoke Saturday and Sunday evenings to good audiences in point of numbers. The first night there were about two hundred, and the second night about two hundred and fifty. We took up collections at both meetings which netted a good sum.

At first meeting questions were asked and the franks, being out in force, asked some. The question of the difference between the Socialist Labor Party and the "Socialist" party being asked, Connolly explained by telling of the action of their delegates at the International Congress of Socialists, making it very clear. One of the franks, a Kangaroo by the name of Schick, who claims to have worked in the same office with Henry Kuhn as a bookbinder, and who was in our Party in Pennsylvania, said that the man who voted for the resolution was not the authorized agent of the party, and when Connolly told the audience it was Job Harriman who was vice-presidential candidate of the party, Schick still tried to crawl by stating that Harriman was not in the room when the vote was cast, thus Connolly had a chance to explain the whole working of the vote, showing the "Socialist" party up in its true light. Another frank, one Eiler, a young lawyer, and the leader of them here, asked if he did not think the platform adopted at Indianapolis repudiated the Harriman-Dietzgen action. Connolly told the audience that the action had never been repudiated, and showed that the platform of parties was nothing to judge them by, but their actions was the gauge. The audience saw it and applauded. I suppose this is the first time the Rev. Harriman has been repudiated, at least the first I have heard of.

At the next meeting the franks had no questions, although questions were repeatedly called for by the chairman. We considered the meetings very successful, and think it will do us a great deal of good. Connolly gave us a list of good comrades, and we sold several pamphlets and distributed many leaflets, making special reference to the S. L. P. and S. D. P. leaflet.

Connolly seemed to enjoy his visit here and we were very much encouraged with the reports he gave of the condition of the Party in New York and the other eastern points. While this is a middle class town the few members we have seem clear and you can depend on it. Salt Lake will soon be to the front as a good live section.

While some of the boys were discouraged by the "Little Kangaroo" outbreak, none of them were shaken, and now things are going on comparatively smooth.

We are holding weekly meetings divided between propaganda and study of Value, Price and Profit.

James P. Erskine.  
Salt Lake City, Utah, Nov. 18.

## Coal Operators' Methods.

To The Daily and Weekly People.—The writer being known to be in thorough sympathy with the Socialist Movement, was some time ago induced by an S. L. P. man in Kippie to subscribe to The Weekly People.

Reading it has enlightened me greatly and I intend to do all I can to induce others to subscribe and read it, because I know it will do them good in the same manner, as it is the only paper I have yet seen that truly represents the working class.

Now, I wish you to publish this statement in corroboration of the article in last week's People headed: "Mitchell's Bitthe Aids the Soft Coal Operators to Dispose of Worthless Coal," and telling how the mine at Brishin, Clearfield county, Pennsylvania, which the Berwind-White Coal Mining Company gave the name of Pacific No. 1, was worked out when the aforesaid company gave up their lease.

The article referred to by its author, Louis Marlen, of Brishin, mentions one F. C. Helms of Uscella, Clearfield county. I know this man Helms, and also know his character, and will say that Marlen's letter is true in every particular.

My father and brother worked for Helms at a place known as Helms' mills in Clearfield county.

They were engaged at cutting shingle and at the time Helms employed them they agreed to accept provisions, dry goods and other such "stuff" as his store contained and at the end of the month when they went to settle up and get paid off in the usual manner with company stocks they found that under Helms' rather cunning and crafty management, the amount of their wages was reduced to a half and a half of four. So you see Helms not only "does" the consumers of his worthless coal, but also mercilessly skins the poor wage slaves who are unfortunately enough to be compelled to work for him.

An Altoona Sympathizer.  
Altoona, Pa., Nov. 24, 1902.

## Two Suggestions.

To The Daily and Weekly People.—In the fall of 1900, just prior to my now long illness, a letter of mine appeared in The People advocating the addition to the Party's platform of a supplement, or several planks dealing the position of the S. L. P. on the trusts, trades unionism, government ownership, taxation, the difference between the S. L. P. and the S. D. P. and on such other questions as may be of sufficient importance. In the published letters from other comrades which followed mine on the subject, I saw that the good reasons why such an addition would not make of the platform a better instrument of propaganda.

One comrade thought I laid too much stress on the platform, and that a "one word" or one phrase platform—"Abolition" or "Abolition of Wage Slavery"—would be the best. But for my part, I believe that argument of propaganda as it is possible to make it, even if it has to be made quite a lengthy document; and that not to make it is a valuable work left undone. I also believe that the platform should be published in every copy of The People if possible, and given in large a circumscribed space, and that it should consist of at least twenty-five planks, as a larger N. A. C. would have. I am, of course, a representative of the Party's interests.

Franklin F. Lombard.  
New York, Nov. 24.

## The Work of the Hour.

To The Daily and Weekly People.—Enclosed you will find a list of subscriptions for Monthly and amount for same. Each comrade here has been constituted an agent for The Monthly People and M. R. R. as the Weekly People agent.

I will try to get 50 to 100 names as my share towards pushing our press. Let The Monthly be the medium to enter the workers' homes. Three of those on the list voted our ticket, and none are members of the Party. The Monthly shows that the "Mansing powers" are watchful of our interests as workmen. I for one will give more attention to the press. Keep our papers before the people. Let them be read in every home. Comrades, forward! Long live our press. Yours for success,

Henry St. Cyr.  
Holyoke, Mass., Nov. 24.

## A Kangaroo Chapter.

To The Daily and Weekly People.—In these days of a general rejoicing in the Kangaroo-Social-Democrat-Socialist party, etc., camp about the victories won over the Socialist Labor Party in the last election when, for instance, Geo. B. Leonard, at Minneapolis, their shining legal light and leader—claims 2,000 votes in Minneapolis and 1,500 in St. Paul as their booty, although the official election returns allow but 636 votes for their standard bearer, J. E. Nash, at Minneapolis, and 316 at St. Paul, we, on the other hand, for our governor candidate, Thomas Van Learburg, at Minneapolis, polled 648 votes and in this city 416.

Of course blowing or lying is so natural to the Kungs that one must not expect much of truth in their statements. A poor case has got to be backed by falsehoods.

The question whether they could cause more or less people to vote for their candidates by resorting to all capitalist means is not what should be considered so important as rather the bogus article they call "Socialism" or what they would do for the Socialist cause should they get into power.

From the St. Paul Dispatch I clip the following, written by a prominent bourgeois Socialist, a local secretary at Austin, Minn., from which the readers can see that to him the New Zealand government oppression and municipal ownership is all styled "Socialism." God save us from our false friends, or rather from those disguised Populists having no other object than the continuance of the capitalist system, only making conditions for the middle class a little easier.

Charles G. Davidson.  
St. Paul, Minn., Nov. 25.

## (Enclosure.)

## "SOCIALISM IN AUSTIN."

"A Socialist Tells What They Have Done There."

"Editor of the Dispatch.  
The Socialists of Austin wish to thank you for mentioning socialism in your columns (Nov. 13). As we number about 200 here one of our local dailies favors us with a column or so quite often, as socialists do not forget a kindness to our cause. But would like to call your attention to the insinuation you make in closing your remarks as to the angelic character of the people before socialism would be practicable. New Zealand, the most advanced country in practical socialism, is not a land of angels, but workmen. But as to Austin. We have socialized our city water and electric light plant, the majority now pay 20 to 40 per cent less for electric light than before, and enough cleared each month, so that we use a neat little sum each month in permanent improvements from income.

But most remarkable of all, one socialist on our school board secured one of the best high school apparatus in the state, socialized our school books, threw the graduating exercises open to the public. All of these were declared extravagant, impossible, impracticable, by the rest of the board, but on good socialist principles he proved them practicable and finally they were inaugurated without fuss of any sort and the year's expense proved to be the least of any previous one, although our needs were plenty, as our building burned only a short time before. A school building, the lowest bid on which was \$17,000, was built for \$10,000; no man on the job paid less than \$1.75, when the prevailing wages were \$1.50.

"Some men are honest because it is best policy, some are Christians because they are selfish enough to wish to get to heaven. Some are socialists because they will get more good things in this life; but the leaders are men who have made their pile, and socialism would not add one 'red' to their income. They are working for their fellow-men because they love them, but even they are not 'saints yet.'"

"A short time ago we were classed as anarchists, and now with angels. Well, if we are, there was only thirteen here two years ago, and now some 200. We are doing better than the churches here in your so-called 'mainly' work. Yours respectfully for socialism and Christianity.

Geo. W. Bucklin,  
"Local Secretary."

"Austin, Minn., Nov. 14."

## The "Dead" Party.

To The Daily and Weekly People.—Enclosed find some more subscriptions for The Monthly People. It has been a great surprise to the kangs here to see another paper issued by "that dead party."

Ed. Schade.  
Newport News, Va., Nov. 25.

Lunch All Day Ice Cold Beer on Tap At All Times.

## CLOVER LEAF SAMPLE ROOM

Christian Kohlenberg, Prop.

Fine Wines, Liquors and Cigars

Northwest Corner

Third and Washington Sts.

MARION, IND.

## REMEMBER

## "MOZLE"

## CIGARETTES

## LETTER-BOX

Off-Hand Answers to Correspondents.

[No questions will be considered that come in anonymous letters. All letters must carry a bona fide signature and address.]

G. R. T. PUEBLO, COL.—No figure of speech about it! The Volkszeitung, to which you may add its English poodle, The Worker, both "organs of the Social Democratic party," is the property of a private corporation. Both are owned by the Volkszeitung Corporation. Your party has nothing to say over them. The corporation tried to play that trick upon the Socialist Labor Party: It laid claim to The People, and dragged the Party to court on that issue, and pelted the Party with injunctions and contempt of court proceedings. But the Socialist Labor Party fought the corporation to a finish, licked it out of its stolen bones, and maintained the Party's sovereignty over its press, absolutely and unqualifiedly.

F. E. D. L. TROY, N. Y.—Labor-power, like all other commodities, rarely exchanges (sells) at its real value. A number of things happen almost constantly to perturb the law of exchange value, just the same as happens with the law of gravitation. Nevertheless, as with the law of gravitation, the law of exchange value is a central truth. It establishes the tendency, and it establishes what is and what is not possible.

R. J. NEW HAVEN, CONN.—For instance, a Socialist Labor Party man cannot defeat as yet a capitalist candidate for Governor. But say the governor elected sends out the militia to break a strike and help the capitalists break the law, as Flower and Morton did in this State, the Socialist Labor Party men are not responsible. They set up their candidate, warned against the others, and did their best to elect him. They went on record against the capitalist. To vote for a Gompers, however, is like voting for a capitalist candidate for Governor. He who does the one is as responsible for the acts of a Labor betrayer like Gompers, as he would be for the acts of a successful capitalist candidate for Governor supported by him.

S. J. ST. PAUL, MINN.—Those pictures have come in from several parts of the country, each with a different inscription. They appeared originally with the interview published in The World on November 9, and subsequently in these columns on the 16th. The comrade is responsible for the companion given to him.

R. H. I. DUBUQUE, IA.—Curious! You Social Democrats complain of everybody except yourselves, and yet you have no enemy more cruel than yourselves.

R. B. VANCOUVER, B. C.—During the French Revolution the names of the months were changed, and poetic names were given them, symbolic of the aspect of nature during each. We have not handy a complete set of them. But the following will do: "Floreal" (the blossom month) was the month for May, strictly from the old April 20 to May 20; "Prairial" (the meadow month) for June; "Fruktidore" (fruit month) for August-September; "Brumaire" (fog month) for the period between October 23 and November 21, and so forth. With this explanation you will understand the meaning of the title "The 18th Brumaire of Louis Bonaparte," by looking at the "Translator's Preface" of that work by Marx. In that preface, you will come across the following passage:

"On the 18th Brumaire (November 9), the post-revolutionary development of affairs in France enabled the first Napoleon to take a step (the shooting down of insurgents on the streets of Paris) that led with inevitable certainty to the imperial throne. The circumstances that fifty and odd years later similar events aided his nephew, Louis Bonaparte, to take a similar step with a similar result gives the name to this work—'The Eighteenth Brumaire of Louis Bonaparte.'"

N. A. GLADSTONE, COL.—The reason you "cannot" answer that question to your satisfaction is that you don't approach it from the right side. You try to reason from above down; you should reason from below up. The ground step to start from is production, the production of the necessities for material existence. Now, then, if you are a shoemaker, you produce shoes. But if at the same time you have to attend to the teaching of your children, it would be impossible for you to produce as many and as good shoes as if you devoted to that your undivided attention. You take a teacher for your children. Labor is subdivided thereby. You attend to the shoe department; he to the Spangling department. Net results, more and better shoes are produced than otherwise. Did not that teacher co-operate with you in the production of shoes? Is he not entitled to his share in your "social labor"? Is your question answered?

H. H. BROOKLYN, N. Y.—We can see no disgrace in one being called a "De Leonite." The editor of this paper, for instance, is a "De Leonite," and he does not feel disgraced. At least he doesn't look it.

T. L. D. HAVERHILL, MASS.—Absolutely "true" is the art whereby the goats are separated from the sheep. A comrade by your "Socialist" party. It is headed by pictures of Carey and MacCartney, and it contains an endorsement of them, by whom? By the capitalist Springfield Republican, saying of them that "they have been a positive element of good in the State." The State needs such men in the Legislature. You must have seen that card. Your "Socialist" party vote is a soap-bubble vote, and your "Socialist" party is run by bogus Socialists.

N. G. D. NEW YORK.—You should ask your friend whether he imagines he will have any individuality left to lose if capitalism goes much further. What individuality is there for the man whose living depends upon the willingness of a capitalist to let him work?

C. T. CHICAGO, ILL.—Don't underestimate "the gentle art of making enemies." It is a great art. It is the art whereby the goats are separated from the sheep. A comrade by your "Socialist" party. It is headed by pictures of Carey and MacCartney, and it contains an endorsement of them, by whom? By the capitalist Springfield Republican, saying of them that "they have been a positive element of good in the State." The State needs such men in the Legislature. You must have seen that card. Your "Socialist" party vote is a soap-bubble vote, and your "Socialist" party is run by bogus Socialists.

"KANGLET." PITTSBURG, PA.—Quite possibly your letter was received. If so, that it was not answered in these columns is due to a combination of circumstances. First, the letters that come in are legion; second, the space available for the Letter Box is limited; third, the time disposable is still more limited. The Letter-Box file is attended to the best we may in light of the above circumstances, and periodically a whole stack of letters have to be dumped as "accumulations" and "left-overs" on the file from week to week. You will realize that a "selection" becomes necessary. In doing this we may labor under the misfortune of hav-

ing to do our thinking with our own head, and not with your "only logical central" head. We admit that's a great misfortune. We try to bear up under it. Won't you help us to?

R. MILWAUKEE, WIS.—Never once did any Social Democratic paper categorically deny the charge of Debs' traveling on passes. The first attempted "denial" was the denial of the fire.

D. G. TROY, N. Y.—If the case ever comes up, the jury may be so amused at the sight of a man claiming to have a character to damage that, entering into the joke of the matter, it may award the gentleman, instead of \$30,000, three Canadian dimes. It would be a picturesque verdict.

W. G. NEW YORK.—You give us too short a notice. Moreover, we would have time to write out the matter for you. People wanting points for debates should call in person.

E. E. CRIPPLE CREEK, COL.—When you say the next national convention of your "Socialist" party will "bury State autonomy," what do you understand by "State autonomy?"

If a member of the Socialist Labor Party in Colorado were to fuse with Republicans or Democrats, as Social Democrats have done on the official ballots of Massachusetts, the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Labor Party would revoke the charter of that man. In Colorado, if the Section failed to expel him. That's anti-State autonomy. Do you hold that way, or not?

Again, if a Socialist Labor Party man supports with his vote such a betrayer of the working class as Gompers, the National Executive Committee would likewise promptly revoke the charter of his Section. The Section did not expel the crook. Would you call that "tranny," or do you realize it is a necessary feature of anti-State autonomy?

Again, every Social Democratic paper we know of is a private concern, more or less disguised, but held by private bodies. No State, let alone your "Socialist" party, can have anything to say over any such paper. "The Social Democratic press" is a misnomer; the thing called "its press" is a set of papers that at any time can with impunity stick the tongue out to the party. They can go it to suit themselves; and they do. In order to have any of those demands introduced AND RENDERED EFFECTIVE, the Socialists would have to be in power. If in power, they could overthrow the capitalist system itself. Accordingly, "temporary demands" are silly, if honestly meant. See on this subject the debate in the National Convention of the Socialist Labor Party, 1900. It is to be had at the Labor News Company, 2-6 New Bead street. See also the second of the two lectures on "Two Pages from Roman History," at Daily People office.

L. I. D. NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.—Yes; yes. But know you not that rich gifts was poor when givers was unkind?

S. M. C. NEW YORK.—The "temporary demands" were dropped by the Socialist Labor Party because they were a contradiction in terms. In order to have any of those demands introduced AND RENDERED EFFECTIVE, the Socialists would have to be in power. If in power, they could overthrow the capitalist system itself. Accordingly, "temporary demands" are silly, if honestly meant. See on this subject the debate in the National Convention of the Socialist Labor Party, 1900. It is to be had at the Labor News Company, 2-6 New Bead street. See also the second of the two lectures on "Two Pages from Roman History," at Daily People office.

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S. H. BOSTON, MASS.—Gompers is right (and in the rightness thereof gives away his pure and simple unionism) when he compares its present internecine fights to the fights of the old guilds, and when he traces pure and simple unionism to the old guilds. It is true, as the Simpson is the legitimate offspring of the old. The pure and simple or Gompers unions are based on a capitalist basis, just as the guilds were. The bona fide, the real trades union, is a breed of the Social Revolution. It draws neither inspiration nor tradition from the guilds.

G. B. JERSEY CITY, N. J.—An alderman may be a "small affair," and Holtsch may be a still smaller. Nevertheless the relaxing of small matters breaks down the barriers in matters of greatest importance. Relax in allowing your Social Democratic candidates for alderman to hold capitalist positions, and you have broken down the barriers that your Social Democratic candidates for Governor will vote as Max Hayes did, to elect president of a labor organization a Gompers, who holds and acts up to the same capitalist, and to Labor, treasonable language.

M. SCRANTON, PA.—The now defunct Eriebe Section Committee was deposed by the National Executive Committee and the charter of the now defunct Allegheny County Section was revoked because they voted to secede from the Party. The rulling on Eriebe was a much older thing. When the Eriebe clique of political corruptionists and intrigues was so voted that they were suspended because of their ruling on Eriebe, they simply added one more to their stack of stupid lies. The facts are of record.

D. F. F. WASHINGTON, D. C.—How you talk! While you are held with your nose to the grindstone working and producing wealth for your employer, his law in the militia is practicing at ride-shooting. Come out! Vote straight the Socialist Labor Party ticket! Help us roll up such a mass of humanity at the ballot box that the capitalist sharpshooters will find their occupation gone!

S. D. L. MILFORD, CONN.—The Thanksgiving Day Daily People Festival was a complete success, financially and otherwise. Many out-of-town visitors came in to "see with their own eyes, and hear with their own ears," as the now exploded intriguer Eriebe claims, in one of the reptile correspondence letters which we have collected to vote at the summer when he came here on his smelling tour. These visitors did see and hear. But the Volkszeitung claims that it was another "mistake," that the crowds meant to go to a Social Democratic festival.

P. P. CHICAGO, ILL.—What is there "foolish and monstrous" in the Socialist Labor Party Trade Union tactics? Is it wise to pronounce the capers of the labor fakirs a "noble waging of the class struggle"? Or is it anti-disastrous to hold a "boring within" position that inevitably will overwhelm the "Socialist," already Social Democratic party, as it has already done in California? Our policy is in foolish and disastrous "only to moon-calves."

The Agricultural Department is at work proving once more that the government is an institution for the purpose of promoting capitalist interests. It is now conducting a series of tests with chemicalized meats for the purpose of demonstrating to the German government that the embalming mixtures used by the Beef Trust will not be found injurious to German stomachs. The question may be asked "Why did not the Beef Trust conduct these tests itself at its own expense?" Such a question shows a woeful ignorance of "the functions of governments," for what are governments there for, if not to preserve capitalist markets at popular expense?

J. D. A. SPOKANE, WASH.—A general rise in wages, unaccompanied by a general rise in prices, would result in a fall of profit. Keen as was Marx's penetration in the evolution of capital, he failed to perceive that "complete trustification of industry" was a possibility. He said "Competition breeds monopoly, monopoly breeds trust." This is true at a certain stage; but becomes less true at every further stage. This error of Marx is like that great one of Aristotle, as to why slavery could never be abolished. In either case these great men

A. B. H. HOBOKEN, N. J.—Ist. Can't answer your question. Inquire at the Pennsylvania Railroad offices.

2. "Travels of Wanderlust" were written by Comrade Anthony McDonald.

D. G. PITTSBURG, PA.—That's only another of the tricks the Eriebe crew tries to stuff their dupes with. Rhode Island is neither "in open rebellion" nor has the organization allowed itself to be Eberized. About two weeks or more ago the Rhode Island State Committee applied for dues stamps at the National Executive Committee.

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gave us in hand the key with which to avoid their error when the time came. Accordingly, when Marx said: "A general rise in the rate of wages will result in a fall of profit," he overlooked the possibility of our premises, "a complete trustification" with the resulting power of the capitalist class "to raise the price of commodities." In the measure that concentration of interests takes place in the capitalist class it can, by "raising the price of commodities," prevent the "fall of profit," which would otherwise follow upon the rise of wages. But note! In doing this, the capitalist class would be acting in strict obedience to the law of exchange value. Given the capitalist system, if you raise the price of one commodity, the price of the others needed for its reproduction is bound to be proportionately affected.

H. H. ROCHESTER, N. Y.—If by "Arbeter Zeitung" you mean the Jewish paper, res; it suspended. The principal trouble was to get a fit editor. For the last nine years the editors of that paper were a procession of unfitnesses in one way or another. They were either entirely incompetent—as in the instances of the Feigenschwanzes, Zemetkins, Kranses, etc., etc.; or they were corrupt and tried to boss the Party—as in the instance of Beer, now in England; or—as more lately, in the instance of Herman Simpson, who, owing to his marked Jewish appearance and mannerisms, and knowledge of Yiddish, coupled with a better understanding of American conditions, was presently qualified to lead the class, and the reaching one hand to help educating his fellow Jews—was vainglorious and conceited, stuck up his nose at them, quarreled with and called his associates on the paper "Sheenies," and resigned his post. Al together he was a "running sore" experience.

D. S. CLEVELAND, OHIO.—You and yours may yell and cheer till you are black in the face, and you will fall to make any impression on the Socialist Labor Party other than to render it firmer in its course. Yells and cheers are no arguments. Even votes are not. How the votes were gotten, how your leaders act, that is argument. Look at your Mamie supporting Gompers after he has wandered Socialism. Now, see here. If there are many more such gudgeons as you to be caught, the revolution that your Mamies will accomplish will be to get themselves into fat public jobs. They will then settle down in that, and fake "progress" as the Labor Fakirs do. It will be Labor Fakirism transferred to the political field.

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DRINK



CARBONATED IN BOTTLES  
MOST REFRESHING MOST INVIGORATING  
EXCELLENT DRINK  
FOR HEADQUARTERS  
COCA COLA BOTTLING WORKS, PITTSBURG, PA.

## BUSINESS DEPARTMENT NOTES.

The festivities attendant on Thanksgiving—a day on which the working class has so much to be thankful for—evidently interfered somewhat with the work of pushing The Monthly People, as only 410 subscriptions came in last week. At this rate the "50,000 the first year" will not be realized.

Comrade Butterworth of Paterson, N. J., who has been and still is an indefatigable worker for The Monthly People, makes the following offer:

"To the Comrades and friends of the S. L. P.—I will give a year's subscription of The Daily People to the one sending in the most subscriptions for The Monthly People for December. I do this to encourage friends of clear and clean-cut Socialism to put a clear and clean-cut Socialist paper into the hands of beginners. I had to wade through a lot of sentimental rubbish before I got on solid ground, and if we can save others by getting them to subscribe for a straight working class paper, we will save a lot of trouble straightening out the foolish middle class catchy nonsense afterward.

John C. Butterworth.  
110 Albion avenue, Paterson, N. J.  
P. S.—The offer is to the one sending in the most subs. in the month of December. All to be mailed in December.

J. C. B.

In addition to the offer of Comrade Butterworth, read the important announcement in the ad. of The Monthly People, which appears in another column.

The following are the names of those sending in lists of ten or more names during the past week:

F. Brown, Cleveland, O. .... 44  
H. S. Aley, Lincoln, Neb. .... 34  
Chas. Michael, Denver, Col. .... 25  
C. A. V. Kemp, Toronto, Can. .... 22  
S. Johnson, St. Paul, Minn. .... 17  
E. Keen,



